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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,929. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES. COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

COL. J. A. COCKERILL DEAD

HE WAS STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY WHILE IN CAIRO, EGYPT.

Acting at the Time as a Correspondent for The New-York Herald—Had Just Come from Japan, Where He Wrote on the Chinese War—Had Been in Newspaper Work Since a Youth, Both in the West and in This City.

Word was received at The New-York Herald office last night of the death of Col. John A. Cockerill in Shipheard's Hotel, Cairo, Egypt.

Col. Cockerill was stricken while in the barber's shop of the hotel at 7:30 last evening. He remained unconscious until 10:06, when he died.

John A. Cockerill was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1845. His father was a man of means, and intended to give his son a college education, but the war started and the lad entered the army as a drummer boy in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

He began journalistic work at an early age, his first contribution appearing in The Scion of Temperance, published in Dayton, Ohio, on which paper he was compositor, carrier, and roller boy. When twenty-three years old he became editor of The Dayton Ledger, and made it a power in the town.

His capacity there was so manifest that it attracted the attention of the managers of The Cincinnati Enquirer, who secured his services. His rise on that paper was rapid—reporter, city editor, and associate editor in one year. He became managing editor the following year.

When war broke out between Russia and Turkey, Col. Cockerill was sent to Europe as special correspondent. His letters were models in their way, and attracted much attention. In 1878 he took charge of The Baltimore Gazette temporarily, and in 1879 was offered the managing editorship of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which he accepted. He remained there until 1883, when he came to this city, with Joseph Pulitzer, to work on The New-York World. Mr. Cockerill left The World and purchased an interest in The New-York Commercial Advertiser and The Daily Continent, now The Morning Advertiser.

Col. Cockerill went to Japan for The New-York Herald toward the close of the Japan-Chinese war. His articles were favorably commented on. He received a title at the hands of the Mikado, and, after visiting China, proceeded to Egypt. His recent dispatches to The Herald dealt with the British expedition up the Nile.

Col. Cockerill was modest and retiring in his manners. Among the members of his profession he was a favorite, commanding not alone their esteem and friendship, but their affection as well. He was at one time President of the New-York Press Club, and, during his administration raised the standard of the club. He was a man of unyielding firmness, but one whose firmness was exercised in a gentle manner.

A famous episode in the career of Col. Cockerill was the killing of A. W. Slayback, in St. Louis, in 1882. The widow sued for $5,000 damages, but Col. Cockerill had been previously acquitted on the criminal charge. This is the letter he wrote to the public, under date of Dec. 7, 1882:

> This morning, at 10 o'clock, I was served with a legal notification that a suit had been filed against me in the Circuit Court in behalf of the widow of the late A. W. Slayback, who claims $5,000 upon the ground that, on the 13th day of Oct. last, I unlawfully deprived her of her husband. This was accompanied by a notice to the effect that depositions would be taken on Monday next.
>
> When a Grand Jury, composed of twelve as good citizens as the City of St. Louis contains, after a patient ex parte investigation of two weeks, decided that I had been guilty of no crime in obeying the common instinct of humanity in defending myself against a man who forced a quarrel upon me in pursuance of threats to take my life, and who invaded my private office with the avowed intention of assaulting me, and fell with a weapon in his hand, I presumed that my vindication was morally complete. This was followed yesterday by the dismissal of the unjust charge against me in the Court of Criminal Correction, but the enemies of The Post-Dispatch and myself are determined that I shall have an opportunity to more fully justify myself before the bar of public opinion, and I accept the situation.
>
> I desire to say to the public that from the commencement of this regretful affair, I have been pursued with almost inhuman malignancy by the proprietors of The St. Louis Republican and such persons as they have been able to incite and control. These men have a deep-seated business hostility against The Post-Dispatch—a hostility which they were reasonably careful to conceal until they believed that I had been forced into a position, by an unfortunate train of circumstances, from which I would not be easily able to extricate myself—and then the processes of hatred peculiar to them were put into play. From the very outset they accused me of the most heinous crime in their paper; they accused every witness who was in position to testify to the justness of my act of perjury and conspiracy. My counsel were equally accused, and this fiendish malignancy did not even spare those whose name I bear. A more unwarranted abuse of journalistic power certainly was never manifested in this country—and all this in the face of pending judicial investigation. Not content with this, the Knapps, through their newspaper, are now seeking to arraign before the public the conscientious members of the Grand Jury who failed to find in the testimony before them cause for charging me with crime.
>
> That this present suit and claim for damages is instigated by them is evidenced by the fact that it is brought by their stockholder-attorney, who has access to their columns, and who has been exceedingly active in hounding me.
>
> "It is due the public to say that I shrink from no investigation," said Col. Cockerill. "There is no responsibility that can be forced upon me that I am not willing to meet. I have borne with much persecution and I have borne patiently. I have been connected with journalism for twenty years, and my record for peacefulness and fair dealing with men is one of which I can justly feel proud. My desire is to maintain that record. This harassment to which I am being subjected now is, I presume, a part of the set programme of the feeble few who have proclaimed the benevolent purpose to deny me a home in St. Louis. I desire that my friends and the public shall understand the motive that is behind the proceedings of to-day, and to say that whatever may be the eventuation of this form of persecution the responsibility will rest with those who devised it."

Mr. Fitch on Dock Bond Issue.

In reference to the discussion that took place in the Mayor's office Thursday, relative to the bill authorizing additional expenditures of $6,000,000 by the Dock Board, and which was approved by the Mayor, Controller Fitch said yesterday: "I opposed the bill because I wish to be consistent and have all along opposed every unnecessary increase of the bonded debt. When I appeared before Mayor Strong I had every reason to believe that he would sign the bill because he had told me that he was opposed to it. As to his statement that 96 per cent. of the bonds issued since he has been in office were mandatory legacies from former administrations, I have only this to say: The man who gave him those figures must be the same one who wrote his financial message of last year for him. But Gen. O'Brien has not yet got his additional $6,000,000 of bonds."

No Divorced Ministers Wanted.

RICHMOND, Va., April 10.—The Virginia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to-day drew the line on candidates for the ministry who have been divorced. Bishop Gaines of Georgia, who is presiding over that body, refused to admit Prince Howard and J. L. Jones, who were divorced from their wives and remarried. The Bishop informed them that the colored Methodist Church had no place for men with more than one living wife. In addressing the young ministers of the conference, Bishop Gaines told them to conduct themselves prudently with women, and urged them to be careful in the selection of wives.

Mrs. and Miss Morton Sail To-day.

Gov. Morton and the members of his family came to this city last night and went to the Hotel Renaissance on East Forty-third Street. Mrs. Morton and Miss Morton will sail for Europe to-day on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. Gov. Morton will probably return to Albany this afternoon.

DECLINE IN EXCHANGE RATES.

It Is Hoped Conditions Will Favor No Big Demand for Treasury Gold.

Rates for sterling exchange declined yesterday to $4.88¾ for demand bills, thus shutting out the possibility of drafts on the Treasury reserve this week. Liberal offerings of bills and an increase in call loans by foreign bankers explained the decline in rates. It is said that the loans were placed at 4 per cent. and better, the highest interest rates for the week. The demand for gold seems to come from Germany at present. There is no apparent reason why it may not be met from private stocks of gold, as happened twice this week. If exchange can be kept at present rates, the Treasury reserve will probably be safe, unless in the unlikely event that shippers may need gold so much that they will pay a premium for it.

Prospects in regard to the maintenance of present rates are regarded by bankers as doubtful. It is believed that gold exports must soon begin. Foreign loans stand in their way at present. Bankers would like it if the barrier were less unstable.

Timidity from any cause must be prevented if the loans are to stand, and bankers know nothing so well as that money dealers take fright and look into the reasons for it afterward. Foreign loans are reported to be larger now in the market than for a long time. They include some of the obligations incurred by bond subscribers in February, and probably run well into millions of dollars, all payable in gold.

For these reasons the situation is one for hope rather than confidence. Should nothing occur to disturb financial conditions, foreign capital will doubtless continue in its present profitable use. If it should be called in for any reason, a large drain on the Treasury gold can hardly be avoided. The hope in the financial district is that domestic conditions may develop in a way to permit the withdrawal of foreign loans gradually, without exciting abnormal demand for Treasury gold.

A. P. A. IN FUN AND EARNEST.

A Sarcastic Petition Sent to Washington—A Methodist Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Many members of Congress have received the following petition:

> The undersigned citizens of the United States, who are of foreign birth, but who are the only true defenders of this glorious country, recognizing the fact that this country knows no religion, and fearing that the Jesuits will obtain full control of this free land of ours, point with alarm our warning fingers to the fact that, owing to some hidden and evil influence, the free and heretofore unconquered grass of our beloved country appears to be getting greener than is usual this Spring; and recognizing in this the sinister hand of Popery and the Scarlet Lady, we petition Congress to pass a law and an appropriation to prevent in some manner this insidious plan from being carried out, as it means in the end the subversion of the sacred rights for which our forefathers fought and bled.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 10.—The feature of the Methodist Episcopal Conference proceedings this afternoon was the failure after two ballots to elect the sixth and last delegate to the General Conference at Cleveland, and the strong suggestion as the result of this failure of an A. P. A. influence.

The candidate against whom this influence seems to be directed is Dr. C. F. Rice of Cambridge, who on the floor of the conference yesterday and to-day opposed the motion to have "a Committee on Romanism" appointed. The other candidates are the Rev. Dr. G. F. Eaton, the Rev. Dr. F. Warren, and the Rev. Dr. G. W. Mansfield.

Dr. Rice had 62 out of 153 votes on the first ballot, and 60 out of 161 on the second, and further balloting was then postponed until to-morrow morning.

WOMEN APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

Would Have Him Approve of the School Reform Bill.

The Executive Committee of the Public Education Association presented a memorial to Mayor Strong yesterday which said among other things:

> The School Reform bill, which has but lately been passed by both the Senate and Assembly by large majorities, and now comes to your Honor for inspection and signature, this association believes to be a most important measure for the welfare of the schools. * * * Considerable anxiety is, however, manifested among the able teachers, because of certain statements that have been circulated in regard to the injurious effect upon them personally by the provisions of the bill.
>
> These statements have been uniformly false. The bill is calculated to protect the teachers personally and professionally, and not to injure them. Prompt action will allay their natural apprehension.
>
> Careful study of the situation and of the needs of the teachers and scholars justifies us in urging you to take prompt and favorable action upon the bill.

The memorial is signed by Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Miss M. L. Draper, Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, Mrs. C. M. Perry, Mrs. H. Holmeinhaus, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Mrs. E. S. Mead, Mrs. C. H. Lee, Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Miss Alice Pine, and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD MURDERESS.

Persistent Attempt to Poison a Family—A Boy Murderer.

SUFFOLK, Va., April 10.—Lavinia Jones, aged twelve, a domestic, was committed to-day to jail, charged with a second attempt to poison F. L. Holland's family at Elwood. She first drugged coffee with arsenic, from the effects of which one person died and four were made ill.

Failing to kill the victim intended, she put poison in milk, which was detected by the first person who tasted it.

FISH SPRINGS, Tenn., April 10.—W. J. Baker of Virginia was killed to-day by Hamilton Richards, a fifteen-year-old boy. Baker abused the boy, and he stabbed Baker to the heart.

Boy Killed by Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, April 10.—Melville Graham, four years old, a son of Abraham L. Graham, editor of The Mirror, a weekly Prohibition newspaper, was killed by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction line this afternoon. The child was playing in front of his home, and started to run across the street. He ran directly in front of the car. When he was struck, he fell into the fender, but with such force that he bounded out upon the track in front of the car, rolled under the fender, and the wheel passed over his neck. Peter Graham, the child's uncle, saw him killed, and endeavored to get on the platform of the car to assault the motorman, Henry Kupkear. Graham was restrained by his friends, and Kupkear was placed under arrest on a charge of manslaughter.

Donovan Set at Liberty.

The case against Michael Donovan of 239 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, indicted for murder in the first degree, was thrown out of court yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Donovan was a watchman over some scows at the foot of Jackson Street, East River. On the night of Dec. 21 Thomas Downey of Cherry and Market Streets went to the scows, and in a fight Donovan stabbed Downey to death. The evidence of the prosecution in the trial yesterday showed that Downey began the fight and took out his knife to stab Donovan.

Summer Lectures at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 10.—The committee in charge of the Summer lecture course, which proved such a success last Summer, has engaged Gen. John B. Gordon, Bishop William Stevens Perry of Iowa, and Bishop John P. Newman, to speak. The committee is in correspondence with George W. Kennan, Russell W. Conwell, and Hamilton W. Gibson. Gen. Gordon will deliver his lecture in Convention Hall, Aug. 27. Union College of Schenectady has arranged to maintain a preparatory school here in connection with the lecture course.

The Post Office is testing Tinkham carriers. For result of test see daily papers.—Adv.

CRIME GOES UNPUNISHED

ANDREW D. WHITE PRESENTS STARTLING STATISTICS.

In an Address Before the Patria Club He Says Right to Live Is Trampled upon by a Privileged Class—Murder Is Increasing at an Appalling Rate—Public Sympathy Generally Misplaced—Governors Abuse Pardoning Power.

Andrew D. White, formerly President of Cornell University, made an address last evening at Sherry's, before the Patria Club, on "The Problem of High Crime in the United States." He quoted statistics to show that in no land is the right to live so trampled upon by a privileged class of criminals as in America, and that crime increases in proportion more than the population.

The homicides in 1889 in this country numbered 3,567. In 1895 they numbered 10,500. The executions in these same years averaged, respectively, one in forty-five convictions and one in seventy-four convictions. He said if the murderers for the last six years were in prison, there would be 40,000 of them. The eleventh census shows that there are but 7,351 in prison. Mr. White bitterly denounced the sympathy expressed for criminals, a striking example of which was furnished in the "Bat" Shea case, where 3,000 people followed the body to the grave and $600 was spent in floral offerings. More than 25,000 people signed the petition to the Governor for a pardon, notwithstanding that numerous witnesses testified that they saw Shea kill Robert Ross. Mr. White said:

> "To-day, this 10th of April, 1896, I announce to you that there are doomed to death in the United States, in the year which begins this day, over 10,000 persons, who will be executed murderously, cruelly, without opportunity to take leave of those they love; without opportunity to make provision for those depending upon them, and all of this multitude of persons, who have committed no crime, will be put to death without the slightest regard for the fearful distress and sorrow, and, in many cases, beggary of their families. Fully two-thirds of these murders will be due to this easy-going, maudlin sentiment in the community at large, miscalled mercy, but really most fearful cruelty."

The speaker argued against imprisonment for life as punishment for murderers, pointing out the average length of imprisonment for even the worst criminals is only ten years. He spoke at some length about the perversion of legal methods to bring about appeals, new trials, and pardons, giving examples of horrible crimes of recent date, where the murderer was acquitted. William C. Breckinridge, who recently left Congress, he said, was about to be returned, because he had succeeded in having twenty murderers acquitted, thereby becoming popular in his State.

The increase of crime was ascribed largely to the "careless, culpable, and criminal exercise of pardons" by the Governors of the various States. He denounced particularly ex-Gov. Taylor of Tennessee, who in the four years of his office ended in 1892 pardoned 901 convicts, many of them murderers, and ex-Gov. David B. Hill of New-York. Quoting from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he showed that Gov. Hill pardoned fifteen criminals in his last month of office, two of whom were murderers, serving a life term. He said that it was a notable fact that, while criminal lawyers are old and skilled men, the District Attorneys are young and inexperienced, as a rule.

Mr. White assigned as particular causes for increase in crime the widespread criminal education of children, by means of dime novels, sensational newspapers, posters, and melodrama, and the fact that old and young are confined together in the prisons. He suggested as remedies attention to simple elementary moral instruction in schools, the preaching in pulpits of righteousness, cleaner journalism, remodeling of prisons, laws against vicious books and pamphlets, and laws providing for habitual criminals. He also suggested the passing of laws for speedier punishments and that State courts should sit frequently to receive statements regarding change or mitigation of punishments.

RUSHTON PEABODY ARRESTED.

Pummeled a Man Who Annoyed Him in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rushton Peabody, twenty-seven years old, of 22 Gramercy Park, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening charged by Robert Green of Mount Vernon with having assaulted him in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

According to Mr. Peabody's statement, he was riding up town in a Broadway cable car; Green sat beside him, and continually rubbed against him. Mr. Peabody left the car at Twenty-third Street, went into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and took a seat in the lobby. Green soon afterward sat beside Mr. Peabody, and annoyed him in the same manner as in the car. Mr. Peabody struck Green several times.

A crowd collected, and Policeman Pomeroy arrested Mr. Peabody and took him to the station house, where he was locked up on Green's complaint. Later Charles A. Peabody, the lawyer of 13 Park Avenue, a relative of the prisoner, procured his release on bail. Mr. Peabody is a member of the old Peabody family, being a nephew of ex-Judge Peabody.

RUSSIA TO PAY 45,000 RUBLES.

Herman Kempinskie's Recompense for False Imprisonment.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 10.—Word has been received in this city to the effect that the Russian Government has agreed to pay to Herman Kempinskie 45,000 rubles, or about $40,000, in settlement of an action for 100,000 rubles.

Kempinskie, who is an American citizen, was seized, about eight years ago, while traveling in Russia, and thrown into prison, the charge against him being that of having escaped military duty. He was incarcerated for eight months, and the case attracted international attention. James G. Blaine, while Secretary of State, finally secured his liberation, and he returned to this city, but he suffered from an affection of the eyes which cost him his sight later.

Papers were sent to Russia by his attorneys in substantiation of his claims, and to-day they received from M. Nicholas C. Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Palace at St. Petersburg, information that the sum named had been granted.

Sale of Holy Trinity Authorized.

An order was signed yesterday by Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part II. of the Supreme Court, authorizing the rector and Church Wardens of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church to sell the church property of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, to George Francis Dominick for $750,000. The congregations of Holy Trinity and St. James recently united, and it is proposed to use the proceeds of the sale of the property of Holy Trinity to pay the debts of the united churches and to erect a church east of Third Avenue and above Fifty-ninth Street.

Gov. Griggs Appoints Mrs. Stevens.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 10.—The Industrial School of Manual Training, in this city, although established by the Stevens family, is under control of the State. The managers are appointed by the Governor. The terms of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens and the Rev. George C. Houghton, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, have expired. Gov. Griggs yesterday reappointed Mrs. Stevens, but named Archdeacon William R. Jenvey, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in place of Dr. Houghton. The latter is County Superintendent of Schools.

A POLITICAL PUZZLE IN FRANCE.

Cabinet Seriously Discussing Dissolution of the Chamber.

LONDON, April 10.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the Cabinet is seriously considering the question of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies.

PRICE CONFESSED THE ROBBERY.

Passed a Satchel Containing $2,000 to a Woman—Money Recovered.

Two boys rushed into the Mercer Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and declared that they had been robbed of a satchel in which was $2,000 in cash. They were both employed, they said, by the Bailey & Gleason Chandelier Company, and had been sent to the Astor Place Bank to cash a check for the paying off of the employes.

This money, amounting to $1,950, they said, was placed in the satchel, which one of them, Walter Price, carried. The other, James Scott, walked with him. At Great Jones Street and Broadway they stopped to watch a workman, and here, Price said, the robbery occurred. He declared that he was struck in the back and the satchel wrenched from his hand while he stood in the crowd.

Scott thought the robbery occurred in the middle of the block. Their stories also disagreed as to what they did next. One said they shouted and the other that they did not. They did, however, go at once to the Mercer Street Station and told their stories.

Certain discrepancies in their accounts led the police to suspect there was something wrong, and their records were examined. Scott, the firm said, was implicitly trusted, but of Price they knew less.

The boys were taken to Police Headquarters and examined, and then brought back to the Mercer Street Station, where Price was further questioned. He admitted being much in need of money, told different stories as to his home address, and finally confessed that he and a woman had planned the robbery. The woman, Emma Lyons, of 2,037 Second Avenue, met him by appointment, and he handed the satchel to her. She was arrested early this morning, and nearly all the money was recovered.

MRS. G. T. BOWMAN BADLY INJURED

Was Thrown to the Ground and Her Carriage Upset upon Her.

WINFIELD, L. I., April 10.—Mrs. George T. Bowman lies dangerously ill at her home, in this village, having been injured by a runaway horse while driving with her husband to Ridgewood this afternoon. They were going down a steep hill into East Williamsburg when one of the reins, which Mr. Bowman was holding in a taut grip to prevent the horse from stumbling, broke, and the horse ran swiftly down the hill.

Mr. Bowman made an effort to grasp the broken portion of the rein by jumping on the animal's back. As the horse felt Mr. Bowman's weight he began to kick and rear. Mr. Bowman was thrown off, but succeeded in clinging to the horse's neck. He was dragged until he was compelled to release his hold, and then fell to the ground unconscious.

When Mrs. Bowman saw her husband trampled beneath the horse's feet she fainted. The horse had almost reached the foot of the hill when he stumbled and fell. Mrs. Bowman was thrown violently to the ground, and the carriage, which was upset, fell upon her. She was insensible when a physician who was summoned arrived. After much delay she was extricated from the wreck with difficulty. Her face and body were covered with cuts and bruises. It is feared that she has sustained internal injuries that will prove fatal. Mr. Bowman was seriously injured, but will recover.

CAPTAIN, SON, AND CREW DROWNED

Nine Sturgeon Fishermen Caught in Breakers Off Virginia Beach.

CAPE HENRY, Va., April 10.—Capt. John Faunce and his son Percy of Washington, D. C., were drowned to-day with their crew of seven colored men. Capt. Faunce was renewing his sturgeon nets, which are on the coast, just below Virginia Beach, Va. The ocean swell has been very heavy for the last two days, due to easterly weather off shore, and this afternoon, when Capt. Faunce was making a trip to the fishing grounds, which are about half a mile off shore, several unusually heavy breakers came suddenly upon the frail craft. The first and second breakers were passed all right, but the next, which was unexpected and unusually heavy, struck the little craft and capsized it, drowning all hands.

Capt. Faunce's son Frank saw his father and brother Percy clinging to the bottom of their boat and ran to the Seatack Life Saving Station for help, but before that crew could reach the unfortunate men all had disappeared.

WILL NOT MARRY THURBER NOW.

Mrs. True Gives as Her Reason that Her Reputation Has Been Assailed.

Edmund G. Thurber was released yesterday morning from Bloomingdale Asylum on the filing of the certificate of the verdict rendered by the Sheriff's jury that he is sane and entitled to his freedom. With his counsel, Francis L. Wellman and A. B. Osgoodby, Mr. Thurber immediately proceeded to Mr. Wellman's office, where Mrs. Fannie C. True awaited him.

Mr. Thurber wanted Mrs. True to marry him at once. To his surprise she refused. She said that she could not in view of the way her character had been assailed.

After the interview was over, Mrs. True was driven away in a carriage, and Mr. Thurber went to an up-town hotel.

Mr. True, from whom Mrs. True got a divorce, yesterday sent a letter to Mr. Osgoodby threatening to make it hot for the people who had assailed her reputation. He said Mrs. True was a good woman.

Another Dinner of City Officials.

Mayor Strong's city officials will hold their second dinner at the Lotos Club, April 21. The following notice was sent out yesterday: "The second administration dinner will be given at the Lotos Club, 558 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday, April 21, at 7:30 P. M. Kindly send notice of acceptance to George E. Waring, Jr., 175 Second Avenue."

Most of the city officials who are heads of departments will be at the dinner.

Ten-Million-Dollar Corporation.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—The Bates Thermic Motor and Carbonaceous Gas Company was incorporated here to-day. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000. The company will manufacture combustible gas, thermic engines, boilers, &c., and establish offices at Camden and Philadelphia. The incorporators are Russell Thayer, George H. Holgate, Francis Gordon, Bennett Pate, and James M. Jordan of Philadelphia, and H. G. Gill of Woodbury, N. J.

Died in a Dentist's Office.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—Benjamin G. Chace, an aged and well-known citizen, died suddenly in the office of Dentist M. Y. Simmons this morning. He had just had a tooth extracted while under the influence of gas, and died after regaining consciousness. Mr. Chace was eighty-two years old. He was apparently in good health. He was formerly in the wholesale grocery business in this city, but retired a few years ago.

In Session 102 Hours.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 10.—The House of Commons in Committee of the Whole is still wrestling with the motion, made at 2.30 o'clock this morning, that the committee rise and report progress on the Manitoba remedial bill. The House has been in continuous session for 102 hours.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

FIRST SHOT HIS CLIENT

THEN MARSHALL KILLED HIS WIFE, THREE CHILDREN, AND HIMSELF.

Sextuple Tragedy in Pentwater, Mich.—Lawyer Sought Revenge for Discontinuation of Patronage—Met His Employer and Shot Him with a Rifle—Then He Murdered His Family, Probably Because of an Afterthought.

PENTWATER, Mich., April 10.—S. B. Marshall, an attorney of this town, last night killed William B. O. Sands, President of the Sands and Maxwell Lumber Company, in front of the latter's home.

After leaving Sands, Marshall went to his home and shot his wife and three children dead and then committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

When Sands met Marshall the latter had a rifle and demanded that Sands accompany him. Sands attempted to disarm him, when Marshall fired, the bullet striking Sands in the upper part of his right arm, shattering it badly. Sands then ran to his home, but was unable to get the door open. Marshall, who had followed his victim, fired four more shots, three of which took effect. By this time Sands had managed to unlock the door, and as he entered he fell insensible, and Marshall fled to his home.

The noise caused by Sands's fall aroused his family and help was summoned. A general alarm was raised by the use of the town's fire whistle.

A cartridge was found near where the shooting occurred, and it was identified by S. W. Fincher, a druggist, this morning as belonging to a rifle which Marshall had borrowed from him yesterday for the purpose of shooting crows. This turned suspicion toward Marshall as the attempted assassin of Sands, and the big crowd which had gathered went to his house.

The house was found lighted, but as no response could be obtained to the repeated knockings on the door, it was forced open.

Mrs. Marshall's body was found lying against the door in the main room. Her throat had been cut.

The body of Ruby, a sixteen-year-old daughter and a promising musician, was found in one corner of the same room. She had been shot through the head. Mr. Marshall's body was found near his wife's with his throat cut. In a bedroom were found the bodies of Georgie, four years old, and a two-year-old boy. One shot from the rifle had ended both of their lives.

Marshall had always been considered an inoffensive man. He was forty-five years old. Sands was Pentwater's leading citizen and was very wealthy. He was Village President and a member of the G. A. R. He was sixty-five years old.

One of the letters which Marshall left was written to a friend in Chicago, asking him to care for his family in case they should survive him. In it he also complained bitterly of the company's treatment of him in business matters. He wrote that he would demand satisfaction from Sands, and if he did not receive it he would take Sands along with him to mix with the elements.

From this letter it would appear that the murder of his family was an afterthought on the part of Marshall.

Marshall came from Chicago three years ago and was in the employ of Sands & Maxwell until a year ago, when he began the practice of law and also began writing insurance. He had a big line of insurance on Sands & Maxwell's property, which the firm cancelled a few days ago. This and other financial troubles is supposed to have made Marshall insane. He left letters which showed that he intended to be revenged on Sands.

A CLEVER, SUCCESSFUL SWINDLER.

Robs a Druggist, Whose Sidewalk He Strews with Ashes.

JERSEY CITY, April 10.—Dr. J. W. Cadmus, who keeps a drug store at Coles Street and Newark Avenue, was cleverly swindled to-day.

"That's too bad," said a well-dressed stranger, as he entered the store.

"What's too bad?" queried the doctor.

"Why, that ill-mannered children should throw a lot of dirt in front of your door," replied the stranger.

Dr. Cadmus looked, and found that the sidewalk had been strewn with ashes. He grasped a broom and hurried to sweep the walk, the stranger meanwhile making encouraging remarks. The doctor was so angry that he paid no attention to the stranger until he had thoroughly cleaned the walk. Then he returned to the store to see what the stranger wanted.

But the stranger had what he wanted and had gone with it. When Dr. Cadmus investigated, he found it had cost him $32—the contents of his money drawer—to sweep his sidewalk. He does not believe that children threw the ashes on the sidewalk, though he cannot learn that any one saw the stranger do it.

ELLIS TO BE RULED BY WOMEN

The Police Judge, a Man, Will Be the Only Male in Office in the Town.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—The enfranchised women of Ellis, Kan., scored a sweeping victory at the recent municipal election.

A complete ticket of women candidates was nominated, and all were elected, with the exception of Mrs. Clara Sheldon, candidate for Police Judge, who was defeated by a majority of 5. Mrs. M. A. Wade, proprietor of a millinery and dry goods store, was elected Mayor, and Mrs. Viola Gaylord, Mrs. Lillian Hussey, Mrs. Emma Shields, and Mrs. Ella Newcomer were elected members of the Council by average majorities of 20.

The women named their ticket "law and order," and they propose to enforce the prohibition law to the letter.

Mr. Rawson Absent, but Expelled.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Thirteen Club, held last night at the Hotel Richelieu, 52 West Twenty-fourth Street, A. L. Rawson of Woodcliff, N. J., was expelled from the club for "conduct unbecoming a gentleman," in so altering a letter from Sir Francis Knollys as to make it seem that the Prince of Wales had accepted an honorary membership in the club. Mr. Rawson was summoned to attend last night's meeting, but refused on the ground that he was not an actual member, and did not want to pay for a "roasting" in place of a dinner.

Jefferson's Birthday at Monticello.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Executive Committee of the National League of Democratic Clubs for celebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., next Monday. A special train with 250 guests aboard, headed by Vice President Stevenson and several members of the Cabinet, and forty or fifty Senators and members of Congress, will leave here Monday morning for Monticello. Ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, one of the orators of the occasion, arrived here this afternoon.

Sighted the Sheepscot Afire.

Capt. Fraser of the Quebec Line steamship Trinidad, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, reports having sighted on Thursday, 130 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, the schooner Sheepscot, on fire and apparently abandoned. The Sheepscot is of 114 tons register and hails from Wiscasset, Me. She was under the command of Capt. L. S. Brown and was bound from Green's Landing for New-York with a cargo of stone, consigned to H. R. Rawson & Co. of this city. The schooner is owned by R. T. Rundlett of Wiscasset.

A CROWDED ELEVATOR FALLS.

Two of the Five Girls Who Were Hurt Taken to a Hospital.

An elevator in which were seventeen working girls fell at 6 o'clock last evening from the first floor to the basement of Blaskopf & Co.'s lace house, at 193 and 195 Mercer Street. Five girls were injured.

Katherine Curley, sixteen years old, of 1,697 Third Avenue, suffering from shock and possible internal injuries, and Katherine Collins, eighteen years old, of 2,726 Second Avenue, with a dislocated shoulder, were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The others were able to go home.

Thirty-two young women are employed by Blaskopf & Co. in their shop, on the fifth floor. All of them leave about 6 o'clock, which is closing-up time. The elevator was in charge of Henry Smith, who is also the engineer. He took on two more girls at the fourth floor, but then kept on, refusing to stop for others.

Employes of Blaskopf & Co. and of other firms in the neighborhood helped to carry the girls who had fainted or were too weak or too much injured to walk, out of the elevator. A passing citizen ran to the Mercer Street Police Station and told the Sergeant that six girls had been killed by an elevator at 193 Mercer Street. The Sergeant sent to St. Vincent's Hospital and to Bellevue Hospital for ambulances to be sent in a hurry. The patrol wagon was also dispatched to the place. When the police and ambulance surgeons arrived they found 400 or 500 persons assembled.

The cause of the accident was not determined.

BEN OUNI'S APPEAL TO THE JUDGE.

It Is of No Avail and He Goes to the Penitentiary.

Ben Ouni, convicted of stealing a tray of rings, was arraigned before Judge Hurd in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He said he was not a Turk, but was born in the Ottoman Empire. He said he was a Jew, and that his right name was Benjamin Dreyer.

"When I took those rings," he said, "I was in despair, because of my poverty and my empty stomach. Oh! upright Judge, be merciful to me."

"Four years and six months in the penitentiary," said Judge Hurd.

"Oh, Judge! Oh, most upright, honorable, and gracious Judge! Oh, your Worship—"

The rest was lost, as the court attendants led him within the prisoners' room.

FINKELSTEIN WANTS HIS WIFE.

Lost Her by Failing to Tell Her of His Artificial Nose.

David Finkelstein of Bridgeport, Conn., got a writ of habeas corpus yesterday from Justice Smyth in Special Term, Part II. of the Supreme Court, commanding Pesach Isenbroch of 14 Willet Street to bring into court the relator's wife, Ida Finkelstein. Finkelstein alleges that he was married to Isenbroch's daughter on March 2 last by Alderman Wund in the City Hall.

In his petition Finkelstein says that after his marriage Ida and he went to her parents' home. He had failed to tell Ida that he wore an artificial nose.

After the marriage the bride found out the sad truth about his nose. She did not make the discovery until her husband sneezed and his nose flew off. Her parents ejected the bridegroom from the house, and the bride has since refused to live with her husband.

BLUE ENVELOPE AND SUICIDE.

Eugene Finch Had Been an Erie Employe for Thirty-nine Years.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 10.—The Erie Railroad Company several days ago served a number of its oldest employes with blue envelopes. Among those discharged was Freight Agent Eugene Finch, who has been in the employ of the company thirty-nine years. Finch, who has a wife and child, became despondent.

In the bunking room of the hose company of which he was a member he wrote the following note:

Good-bye, boys. I've been persecuted.

Then he laid down upon the floor, and, pressing a pistol to his side, fired. The wound will prove fatal.

LITTLE RUTH HAS THE MEASLES.

Two of the President's Children Now Suffering from the Disease.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Ruth Cleveland, the President's eldest daughter, developed a case of measles this morning.

Little Esther Cleveland and the children of Private Secretary Thurber, who also have the same disease, are getting along nicely.

The Cabinet meeting was held as usual to-day.

Railroad Bill Sidetracked.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Brackett-Husted bill amending the railroad law by requiring that consent for extensions of street surface railroads must be obtained from the State Railroad Commission, was the special order in the Senate to-day, and after a long debate in general orders was laid aside.

Bookmakers in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 10.—The bookmakers who were conducting poolrooms here until they were driven out by Mayor Gleason have returned, it is alleged, and are again trying to do business. Several citizens have called the attention of the police to their presence, and are endeavoring to secure evidence against them.

No Hope for Schooner Otello.

BOSTON, April 10.—The J. H. Conant Company, owner of the schooner Otello, which sailed from Boston Feb. 18 for Savannah, has given the vessel up for lost. The Otello was commanded by Capt. J. E. Coombs of Foxborough, Mass., and carried a crew of seven men. The vessel was valued at $10,000.

200-Year-Old House Burned.

MERRICK, L. I., April 10.—An historic old building, which was used as the town meeting house 200 years ago, was destroyed by fire last evening. It was occupied by William De Mott. The loss upon the building was $1,800. Relic hunters carried away many pieces of the building.

Record Made by the Katahdin.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., April 10.—The record made by the ram Katahdin in her run yesterday was an average of 12¾ knots an hour. At one time she reached 15 knots. This is given on the authority of a member of the Trial Board. The Katahdin is a 15-knot boat.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Judge Wheeler of the Superior Court, Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, awarded Charles E. Turner $550 and costs, in his suit against Daniel Russell of Ansonia. Turner was a waiter at a hotel in Milford. Russell threw a giant firecracker into the dining room, and Turner seized it. It exploded in his hand, crippling that member for life.

—On the steamer Alpha, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, from the West Indies, were forty half-starved Italians bound for Upper Canada. They boarded the Alpha at Jamaica, where they had

TIRED

All the time; weak, nervous, out of sorts. This is the condition of thousands in the Spring. The cause is found in the blood. It is loaded with impurities. It is depleted in quality. It is thin and poor, and it fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, muscles, and organs of the body. Therefore the nerves are weak, appetite is poor, and the person is "all played out." Enrich and purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and health, vigor, and vitality will return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Be sure to get HOOD'S and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

city to consent that her rights, property, and franchises shall be disposed of in a similar way.

If, behalf of the City of Brooklyn, I cannot accept this bill, because serious legal complications may arise growing out of its adoption. Under the provisions of the Constitution (Article III., Section 26,) there shall be in the several counties, except in cities whose boundaries are the same as those of the county, a Board of Supervisors. If this bill should become a law, and under it consolidation should be effected, the boundaries of this enlarged city would not be the same as those of any of the counties comprised within it.

After considerable effort, by an act of the Legislature, which took effect on Jan. 1 of this year, under the authority conferred by the section of the Constitution above quoted, the Board of Supervisors in Kings County was abolished. It certainly would be most disastrous to the interests of good and economical government to have that board and the old forms of county government restored to life. This objection cannot be dismissed with the suggestion that laws can be passed to obviate this difficulty. It is at least doubtful whether anything short of a constitutional amendment will avert this danger. If this is necessary, under the most favorable circumstances, this constitutional amendment could not become operative until the 1st of January, 1900, just two years after it is contemplated that by the first section of the bill under consideration consolidation shall take place.

In behalf of the City of Brooklyn, I cannot accept this bill, because it contains no provision requiring the terms and conditions of consolidation to be submitted to the people. If it be true American doctrine that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed then, unless the consent has already been given, it would be unjust to deprive a municipality of her independent and separate existence until such consent shall be obtained.

In 1894 an act was passed to submit to a vote of the duly qualified electors of the territory described in it the question of its consolidation under one municipal government. By the provisions of this act it was declared that the ballots cast, except in the City of New-York, should be deemed and taken as an expression of the voters, as the case might be, in favor of or against consolidation with the city. Prior to that election a commission appointed under an act passed in 1890 to consider the expediency of consolidation published a circular, which was distributed among the voters of this city, and which contained the following statement: "Electors will please observe that this vote amounts to nothing more than a simple expression of opinion on the general subject of consolidation. It is merely the gathering of the sentiments of the electors of each municipality advisory as to future proceedings, and if every ballot in the city or town were cast in favor of consolidation there would be no finality about it."

I do not think it would be just or fair to consider the vote obtained under such circumstances as a decisive and irrevocable determination on the part of the people of this city in favor of consolidation on any terms or under any conditions that might be offered. "The Legislature which passed the bill now under consideration manifestly did not so construe it, for they appointed a committee at the beginning of the session to sit in this city and endeavor to ascertain the wishes of the people on this subject. If it had been supposed that these wishes had already been referred to, further inquiry on the subject would not only have been unnecessary, but of doubtful propriety. Through such hearings as were held by the Legislative committee, and as have been held before me, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, I do not believe that it is possible, fairly and accurately, to determine the wishes of one million, one hundred thousand people residing in this city, nor do I think that they could be determined in any other way than by a vote which shall be understood by all parties to be final and conclusive.

Under favorable conditions and on fair terms consolidation of the municipalities referred to in this bill may be of decided benefit; but until a bill shall be prepared defining the terms and conditions of consolidation, which shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, I cannot feel that justice will be done to this city.

I beg leave to return herewith the bill above referred to, and to respectfully advise you in behalf of the City of Brooklyn, that the city has not accepted the same. Respectfully,

E. W. WURSTER,
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

APPROVED BY MAYOR GLEASON.

Thinks Consolidation Would Be Good for Municipal Bodies Affected.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 10.—Mayor Gleason to-day sent the following letter to the State Senate:

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

In returning to the Senate the Senate bill No. 825, Int. No. 611, entitled "And Act consolidating the local governments within the City and County of New-York, the Counties of Kings and Richmond, and Long Island City, and the Towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and part of the Town of Hempstead in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof," with official notice of its acceptance by Long Island City and the Mayor and the majority of the Common Council of said city, I cannot but repeat my personal approval of the purposes of the bill, and my satisfaction at being able to give effect, so far as possible, to the will of our citizens, as expressed at the polls, in its favor.

It is in my judgment the right step in the right direction to carry out to success a work which should have been done before this time, and will do very much to advance the interests and promote the welfare of all the municipal bodies affected by it. Yours very respectfully,

PATRICK GLEASON, Mayor.

WILL VETOES STOP THE BILL?

Question as to Whether Legislature Can Repass the Measure.

ALBANY, April 10.—Messages from Mayors Strong and Wurster of New-York and Brooklyn on the Greater New-York bill, sealed and inclosed, are reposing in the secret compartment of the big iron safe in the private room of Chief Clerk Kenyon of the Senate.

It was not known here until late this evening that Mayor Wurster had vetoed the bill. Information which lacks official stamp says that Mayor Strong has also disapproved of the measure.

The question is, "Can it be repassed over the vetoes?"

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee was within hailing distance when the messages were delivered to Clerk Kenyon, and soon afterward he had a confidential chat with Leader Ellsworth and Senator Lexow. Mr. Hackett said later that the bill could be passed, without question.

"There is only one thing to do," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and that is to repass the bill. That will be done, I feel confident."

There have been stories to-day that the machine would "put the screws on" and pass it. No especial effort will be necessary in the Senate. It will go through that body with not more than five Republican votes in opposition, except for the Brooklyn members. Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES he had not the slightest doubt that the Senate would repeat the overwhelmingly large vote by which the measure was carried the first time. Senators Raines and Lexow said it would undoubtedly pass.

When the bill was on its final passage two weeks and a half ago, Senator Higgins of Cattaraugus County was the only Republican who voted with the Brooklyn men against consolidation. Senators Coggeshall, Malby, and Mullin made speeches against it, declaring their belief that it was an unwise measure from a party standpoint, but on the final question they voted for the bill.

The greatest difficulty in repassing the bill over two Mayors' vetoes will be encountered in the Assembly. It will require a twist of the machine screws in that body, and the anti-consolidationists there are already saying that it cannot be passed.

If the machine starts in to drive members to vote for it as a party measure, the first one to receive instructions will be Speaker Fish. He is not half in favor of it. There are Assemblymen who are wearing the Fish button, which means that Mr. Fish is early in the field as a Gubernatorial candidate. So far as any one can ascertain, the Brooklyn men who oppose consolidation would much more eagerly put on these buttons if the Speaker would help defeat this Greater New-York bill. Some evidences are at hand that the Speaker is willing to win the Brooklyn support in this way. It may be put down as safely within the limits of demonstrable truth that, if the Greater New-York bill shall be killed in the Assembly, a considerable share of the responsibility will rest on the Speaker.

The best information to be had here as to the nature of Mayor Strong's message is that it is a veto, with a suggestion as to a bill which meets his approval.

The facility with which the Mayor changes mind is the one element of doubt in the situation. A week ago the Mayor had determined on a course of action. He made this known at a conference with Corporation Counsel Scott, and one or two others. At that time he was determined to express his disapproval of the bill then before him, and send to the Legislature a suggestion for a bill, which would be much like the one to which he objected, with the first sections stricken out. He at that time insisted that the charter should be prepared by a commission and adopted by the Legislature before the consolidation was declared. In short, he was for consolidation which did not consolidate anything.

There was juggling with the messages from the Mayors here this morning. The messengers who brought the documents held them until the Senate had adjourned and there was no possibility of any action to-day. Mayor Wurster's message was brought by Mr. McKenzie of the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel's office, and Mayor Strong's by E. A. Cole, one of the stenographers of his office. Mr. McKenzie was on the floor of the Senate an hour before that body adjourned, with the message carefully buttoned in his inside pocket.

He kept it there, notwithstanding that the Senate was held in session for a considerable time awaiting it, and it was not until all possibility of any action upon it this week was settled in the negative by an adjournment that he took it to the Clerk's desk. Then Leader Ellsworth and Chairman Hackett decided that it should not be read here officially until Monday night.

The messenger from Mayor Strong did not deliver his message until after the one from Brooklyn had been locked in the safe, and then it was placed beside the document from across the river.

LITTLE SURPRISE IN BROOKLYN.

Known that the Mayor Was Pledged to a So-Called Referendum.

Mayor Wurster's veto of the Greater New-York bill produced little surprise in Brooklyn. It had been known all along that he was virtually pledged, in a political sense, against any consolidation measure that did not provide for what he and his friends have been calling a "referendum." None of them has ever yet defined exactly what the Mayor meant when he talked about a "referendum" in his message of acceptance last Fall.

The politicians in the Mayor's Cabinet have translated the word to mean "a guarantee that we shall not be robbed of our jobs."

No politician standing close to the Mayor has ever professed to be in any doubt as to how Mr. Wurster would act when he got the chance to pass on the Greater New-York bill. Such men as Controller George W. Palmer and City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis have been slyly winking one eye whenever the subject of consolidation was mentioned in their presence.

To the people of Brooklyn has been given no opportunity of misconstruing the intentions of the Mayor in regard to consolidation. The fight between the Wurster faction, led by T. B. Willis, and the element managed by Jacob Worth and Sheriff William J. Buttling for control of the Republican County Committee occurred soon after Mayor Wurster was inaugurated. The Wurster and Willis faction won, and quickly emphasized its victory by formally committing the Republican County Committee to a resolution against consolidation without a "referendum."

Then began the brisk work of drumming up anti-consolidation resolutions in the various Republican ward organizations, and the culmination of the scheme was reached when the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who had been elected solely by Wurster votes, appeared before the consolidation inquiry committee of the Legislature, of which Senator Lexow was Chairman, and vehemently opposed the consolidation bill.

While the work of grinding out the protests of the Republican ward organizations was going on, City Works Commissioner Willis was issuing ultimatums to the Legislature, threatening dire political consequences to Gov. Morton's Presidential aspirations unless the consolidation bill was dropped. In the midst of his rage and excitement Mr. Willis did not forget to clamor that he also regarded with little relish the plan of his reform predecessor, Alfred T. White, to cut the City Works Department in two and give the control of one-half to somebody else.

In one way and another, Mayor Wurster's political associates in the administration of Brooklyn's affairs have kept the idea pretty clearly before the people that the consolidation bill would get its head chopped off when it reached the City Hall.

There was thus little surprise when Mayor Wurster's veto of the bill was announced yesterday. The administration politicians hailed the event with audible expressions of delight. They flocked to the Mayor's office to congratulate him on his stand in favor of a "referendum," and before the afternoon was over here was a dense air of satisfaction all around and in and above the City Hall that exhilarated even the ragged and homeless relics of former administrations who hung around the lower corridors.

MAYOR WURSTER ADDS LITTLE.

Says He Thinks No One Man Should Decide the Question.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn had little to say for publication about his veto yesterday.

"I simply wish," said the Mayor, "to reiterate what I stated in my message to the Legislature, that in deciding this question I was supposed to get at the true sentiment of the people of Brooklyn on the measure. I gave three hearings, at no one of which were there more than 200 people present, and for the most part the same people were in attendance on each occasion.

"I heard perhaps thirty speakers in all, on each side. From what they said, and from the few hundred people present, I was supposed to learn the sentiment of the entire city. In my opinion, such a thing is absolutely impossible, when you take into consideration the fact that there are over a million people in Brooklyn, and I did not want to take the responsibility of wiping the city off the map after so small a proportion of the population had been heard from.

"As I stated in my message, in a matter of such great purport, the decision should be left to the people and not to any one man."

MEANS A POLITICAL QUESTION.

Opinions of Edward M. Grout and Other Brooklyn Citizens.

Edward M. Grout, who was the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor in Brooklyn against Mr. Wurster last Fall, said he believed the question of consolidation was now thoroughly mixed up with politics, and would be the issue next Fall. He indicated that he thought the Democrats would surely win on consolidation.

"I have thought all along," said Mr. Grout, "that Mayor Wurster could not, in view of what he said in his letter of acceptance, do other than disapprove this bill. It was my regret during the late campaign that, because the Democratic Party had taken no stand for or against consolidation, I was therefore prevented from taking a more pronounced position in favor of immediate union of the cities. Consolidation could then have been made—what it was not in any large or true sense—an issue at the polls last Fall.

"I have no fear that it would have been, or will be in the future, a losing issue before the people of Brooklyn.

"But I think that this action of the Republican Mayor, following the action taken by the Republican Board of Aldermen and by the Republican County Committee, must naturally lead to the making of consolidation a party issue in the City of Brooklyn. We had hopes that it could have been kept out of politics. Its enemies make this impossible.

"I confidently expect, in case the Republican Legislature fails to repass this bill over the Mayoral veto, that the Democratic Party in the City of Brooklyn will declare itself in favor of a measure which has already been approved by a majority of the voters, which means new prosperity for our city, and which, so far as it will have any political effect, can certainly not work to the injury of the Democratic Party."

George W. Chauncey.

George W. Chauncey talked plainly about Mayor Wurster's action.

"By his veto of this bill," he said, "Mr. Wurster is as dead politically as if he lay in a grave at Greenwood. I can't understand why he vetoes this proposition, and cannot trust himself. He would have been a member of this commission, and he would have represented the city's interests much more than he has done by this veto. The sooner under an independent administration than by being a part of a city whose docks can only be sustained by most extravagant rentals, and whose storage reservoirs would cease to be profitable if the fore shore of Staten Island were developed to fulfill the purposes of both shipping and storage, which, by its trunk line connections, can very readily be done.

"Personally, I have been a good deal moved by this view, and I really think that a prolonged discussion on Staten Island would almost turn the vote there against consolidation; hence, it may not be an unmixed evil to have it postponed."

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merchants and real estate holders have been cast aside for party advantages, which, you can depend upon it, he won't get. Consolidation won't come as long as a man is in office like Wurster, and that has been my experience for the last twenty-five years."

Mr. Chauncey's partner said to a newspaper man: "Edward Lauterbach has said to me that consolidation will be brought about notwithstanding this veto, and that Wurster is simply a political jellyfish."

Abraham Abraham.

Abraham Abraham said he had not lost hope. "It seemed to be the general impression," he said, "that Mayor Wurster would not sign the Greater New-York bill. Still, I think it will pass the Legislature in spite of him. I understand that now the Legislature can pass it with a majority vote. His duty was to have vised the bill, and not vetoed it. The people expressed their desire for consolidation, and why shouldn't they have what they want? His duty in the premises was merely perfunctory. He was not called upon to set himself up against the will of the people. The best interests of the cities demand consolidation, and it will take place in spite of Mayor Wurster's veto."

James Matthews.

James Matthews, President of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn, said he anticipated the Mayor's veto. "From public rumor," said Mr. Matthews, "I expected this veto, but from the arguments presented to him in favor of consolidation I fancied I could look for his approval of the bill. I cannot see how he came to an unfavorable conclusion.

"I think the Legislature will pass the Greater New-York bill, for the reason that public sentiment is so strongly in favor of the measure. As for Mayor Strong, I have understood his strongest objection to the bill was because it included Staten Island in Greater New-York.

"I think Mayor Wurster has made the greatest mistake of his life. He will never recover from it. I can see no reason, except politics, for his refusal to give the bill his approval. The veto was not justified by his ante-election message, inasmuch as the amended bill virtually gave him the referendum.

"After listening to all the discussions and arguments before the Lexow committee and Mayor Wurster, I am entirely satisfied with the bill. I believe it was in the very best shape for such a measure. No better bill could be drawn. Brooklyn has everything to gain and nothing to lose by consolidation under the terms of this bill. I believe New-York City will also be a gainer.

"The Consolidation League has never figured in politics. This question is now in such shape, however, that it will become an issue in the next election. The league can be expected to take some part in the contest. If the question of consolidation is again submitted to the people, it will win by an overwhelming majority. I oppose the proposition of a referendum only because of the delay that will be involved.

"If this bill becomes a law the Consolidation League will assume the position it has always taken. It will look out for the interests of Brooklyn, and if anything is put in the charter inimical to Brooklyn's interest the league will fight the charter as energetically as it has fought for consolidation. I am of the opinion that any charter which is good for New-York will be good for Brooklyn. We are all of one city."

What a Democratic Leader Says.

A prominent Democratic leader of Brooklyn, closely affiliated with both divisions of the party organization, said:

"The Worth-Willis Republican faction, by dragging the consolidation question into politics, has overleaped the mark, as it will learn to its sorrow next Fall. The Democrats are bound to win with consolidation as their issue, and the Willis boomerang will return sorely to hurt the thrower."

MR. GREEN ON THE VETO.

Sees Nothing in Mr. Wurster's Ideas Not Advanced Before.

Andrew H. Green, President of the Consolidation Commission, when asked about Mayor Wurster's veto of the Greater New-York bill, said:

"I think Mayor Wurster's letter evidences a predetermined intention to disapprove the Consolidation bill. I suppose the Legislature will pass the bill over the veto of the new Mayor of Brooklyn. The people of Brooklyn voted in favor of it, and it seems strange that the Mayor can feel it his duty to disregard the wishes of those who are interested in the city.

"I can find in Mayor Wurster's letter nothing to justify his action. I suppose it is in obedience to political complications which I am unable to explain.

"It is to be greatly regretted that the most favorable opportunity for improving municipal government, and advancing the interests which Mayor Wurster represents should be lost because Mayor Wurster feels it his duty to stand in the way of it. I see, in glancing over his objections, not one that has not been considered over and over again."

FALLACY IN HIS ARGUMENT.

Andrew D. Parker Thinks Brooklyn's Mayor in the Wrong.

"Mayor Wurster does not advance one valid objection to the Consolidation bill," said Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, counsel to the Consolidation Commission.

"The fallacy of his argument has been exposed by every legal authority on municipal corporations. Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who is considered the best authority in this country on the subject, has written an opinion covering every point of the controversy, and disposing most effectually of every argument raised against the bill.

"James C. Carter agrees that if no charter for the Greater New-York is adopted by Jan. 1, 1898, the consolidation plan will fall through, and the cities will continue separate as before. Mayor Wurster ignores every consideration favorable to the bill in his eagerness to disapprove it."

WHAT ERASTUS WIMAN SAYS.

Believes Staten Island Might in the Long Run Profit.

"So far as Staten Island is concerned, it will be a serious disappointment to have consolidation fail," said Erastus Wiman.

"The sentiment shown by the vote on the question is very pronounced in favor of the union. Its postponement, however, would not be a serious matter, as it would give an opportunity to advocates of the measure to more completely satisfy New-Yorkers of the advantages Staten Island would furnish as a part of the combined cities.

"There are many on Staten Island who feel an independent city would be more advantageous than to be a part of the metropolis. Men like Sidney F. Rawson, Joseph M. Keating, and W. Allaire Short believe that the geographical advantages which Staten Island possess in the matter of foreign trade would be realized much

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the Republican organization in Brooklyn, and on that account ought to be antagonized by the Republicans of the interior.

VEXED BY INSANITY EXPERTS.

Justice Schuchman Angered by the Demand of Physicians.

Justice Schuchman, who is holding Chambers of the City Court, got vexed yesterday when Drs. Allen Fitch and Wildman, experts in insanity cases, asked him for the third time to sign a batch of papers that would commit twenty or thirty persons to the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island.

Justice Schuchman refused a few days ago to allow Dr. Fitch to sign the papers. Dr. Fitch then called on Justice Fitzsimons, and succeeded in getting his signature attached to the commitment papers. When the case came before his yesterday Justice Schuchman looked Dr. Fitch in the eye, and said, in a tone marked by anger:

I am asked upon the affidavits of two physicians of Bellevue to sign papers declaring men insane. If I am asked to decide even an ordinary question in this court, certain facts have to be submitted to me on which I can base an inference or conclusion, but in this case you ask me to determine the question affecting one person simply upon the opinion of another.

What I consider my duty under the law is that the alleged lunatic be first brought before a court and jury, and give his testimony, and if the jury render a verdict declaring him insane the Judge will be bound to sign the commitment.

By this mode of procedure the lunatic gets his rights under the law. By your method he is locked up in the asylum without an opportunity to defend himself. I entertain conscientious scruples about sending a possible sane man to an asylum, and I warn you against coming before me with a similar request again. Your motion is denied.

Justice Schuchman was seen afterward in his private chamber and said he was tired of having the Bellevue Hospital doctors trying to make him a party to their methods. He referred to the Levy and Thurber cases as samples of how a man who is sane can be deprived of his liberty.

"I have known Levy," he said, "for fifteen years, and know he is sane. One jury was discharged, and the second jury disagreed. In the meantime Levy must remain in the asylum on a miserable diet and associate with people that would ultimately make any sane person insane."

SENATOR BRUSH'S BILL.

A Referendum on All the Leading Questions Involved.

ALBANY, April 10.—Senator Brush has introduced a bill creating a commission to consider the question of municipal government in New-York City, Brooklyn, and surrounding districts. It provides that:

Immediately after the passage of this act the Governor of the State of New-York, the Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn shall each appoint three Commissioners, who shall serve without pay, and who together with the said Mayors of said cities, shall constitute a commission to be known and designated as the "Metropolitan Commission."

The Andrew H. Green Greater New-York Commission is abolished, and under the terms of the bill must turn its records over to the commission provided for in this bill. It provides further:

Upon the organization of the "Metropolitan Commission" it shall proceed at once to inquire into and investigate the question of the separation of or otherwise changing the local government of all the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations (other than counties) and towns within the following territory, to wit: The municipal corporation known as the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, the County of Richmond, the City of Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead in the County of Queens which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the northernmost point of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the County of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean.

It shall take into consideration any plans for the better government of the territory above mentioned and described, and, if it shall consider advisable, any change in the local or municipal governments of the territory involved, shall formulate a plan or charter embodying its recommendations for the government of the territory.

The commission shall also prepare a comprehensive synopsis of the plan or charter, which synopsis shall be submitted at the next general election following the conclusion of the deliberations of the commission, but not later than at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1897, to the vote of the Electors of the territory involved, in order to obtain the sentiments of the people of the territory as a guide to future legislative action.

If the vote taken under the provisions of this act shall show a majority in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn against or disapproving of the synopsis of the plan or charter thus submitted, no further action upon the subject of federation or changing in any way the local governments of the territory mentioned and described in this act shall be taken under this act, and the powers and terms of office of the members of the "Metropolitan Commission" shall, as soon as the result of such negative vote shall be officially announced, immediately cease and terminate, and all records and documents of such commission shall become the property of the State.

If, however, the vote taken under the provisions of this act shall show a majority in both the City of New-York and the City of Brooklyn for or approving of the synopsis of the plan or charter thus submitted, then, and in such case, the commission shall submit to the Legislature its report with a bill embodying the proposed changes in the local government of the territory involved, together with the charter or plan, a synopsis of which has been so approved by the Electors; said bill and report to be submitted not later than Jan. 31, 1898. If, after due deliberation the "Metropolitan Commission" shall decide to recommend no change in the local governments of the territory mentioned and described in this act, it shall so report to the Legislature immediately, if said Legislature be then in session, and if not, as soon as it shall convene.

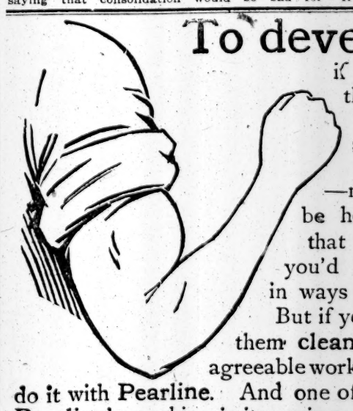
The bill has been returned to the Cities Committee.

From The Brooklyn Citizen, April 10, Organ of Regular Democratic Organization.

Mayor Wurster's Veto.

Mayor Wurster's veto of the Consolidation bill, published to-day, has been so fully discounted that it can hardly exert any influence on the Legislature. The members of both houses were familiar with the Mayor's position when they passed the measure. They knew that he had pledged himself to object to any bill which did not provide for the taking of another vote, on the ground that the terms upon which it might be proposed to effect the contemplated union ought to be submitted to the people. It was also thoroughly understood that the politicians by whom the Mayor had surrounded himself were opposed to the bill for strictly political reasons. While the measure was under debate in the Legislature a meeting of politicians was held in the Mayor's office for the purpose of formulating the objections of the machine politicians into whose hands the Mayor had committed the work of administering Brooklyn. At that meeting a declaration was adopted, saying that consolidation would be bad for

To develop muscle,



if that is what you're doing the washing for, perhaps the old way of washing with soap—rubbing the clothes up and down over a board—may be pretty good. It can't be healthy, though, to breathe that tainted, fetid steam, and you'd better take your exercise in ways that are pleasanter.

But if you're washing clothes to get them **clean**, and want to do this disagreeable work easily, quickly, and safely—do it with **Pearline**. And one of the strongest points about Pearline's washing is its saving—its economy. 496

SENATOR HILL'S PLANS

STILL WANTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION LATE IN JUNE.

Tammany Leaders Prefer an Earlier Date, but Have Not Been Consulted and Will Not Make a Protest—The Senator Thinks the Democrats Can Carry the State—Arraigns the Republicans for Passing the Raines Bill.

Senator David B. Hill, who arrived at the Hotel Normandie Thursday night from Washington, went to Albany on the 4:30 P. M. train yesterday.

The Senator spent the early part of the day down town, attending to private business. Afterward he saw some of his political friends at the Normandie, including Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan. He is still bent on postponing the State Convention to elect delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention until late in June. There are many who do not think this is a good plan, but Senator Hill will probably have his way about it.

The State Committee, according to present plans, will be called to meet in this city about May 15, and will call the State Convention for Saratoga on June 23. Senator Hill thinks advantage can be gained by waiting until after the Republican Convention has been held.

Chairman Hinkley, in an interview printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Tuesday, gave these as the probable dates for the meetings, and when seen yesterday after he had talked with Senator Hill he declared that there had been no change in the dates. Chairman Hinkley reiterated his statement that Senator Hill would not be a candidate for Governor this year nor a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate next year. Mr. Hinkley said that he was in favor of a single standard plank for the State Convention.

Senator Hill talked very freely about the Raines law. He believes the Democrats can regain control of the State this year.

"I think the chances of the Democrats carrying this State for the State ticket this year are very good," said the Senator. "I cannot see how the cities of the State can support the Republican Party. The Raines law will be one of the issues that will be made against them, and perhaps it will be the most important. It involves much more than the saloon keepers or bartenders. It is a direct blow at home rule. It is one of the most outrageous forms of paternalism and centralization for which the Republican Party stands. It is also a scheme to get the city money for the benefit of the country districts of the State.

"If the people submit to this sort of thing, there is no reason why the Republican Party should not appoint a Commissioner to take charge of all the police in the State—a State Commissioner of Police, whom the Governor could appoint. Then they could have all the cities governed by the Governor. They could use the same arguments, for that would take the police and the muncipal Governments out of politics.

"I have always believed and asserted that localities should be permitted to control their own excise affairs, and that the revenues derived from the licenses belong to the cities and several localities. They might just as reasonably take the revenues from the hack licenses, or the money paid by the Broadway Railroad Company to the city, or the revenue received by three counties down here from the oyster beds. In fact, the State Commission on Game and Fish could more reasonably take that money.

"They talk about taking the saloon out of politics. They have taken it out of the hands of the two parties and placed it in the hands of one. The bosses of the Republican Party found that the reform element in their party was crowding them, and something had to be done. Two places were made for sixty of the faithful. The placing the agents in the civil service list is all a farce. You know how that is done. A man is told he cannot be appointed unless he passes an examination, and if he is to be appointed he always passes.

"They claim that they want high license, but why did they not provide for high license, leaving to the local authorities their collection? As a fact, that is not the case, for in Herkimer County and other places throughout the State which I could name they did not impose the maximum license fees. There were only two cities in the State in which the highest license fee was ever charged—New-York and Brooklyn. If these people desired high license fees, all they had to do outside of those cities was to elect men who would levy the maximum rate. But that is not what they wanted. They wanted a State machine. The Vedder bill, which I vetoed, although it was a much better bill than the Raines bill, provided for a high State license, in addition to the local license, but even it was a liberal measure compared with the present law. Why is it that in the country the County Treasurers collect the license fees, while in the large cities there must be Commissioners, with a large staff of assistants? Merely that the cities shall be made to pay most of the revenue, and that the Republican machine may coerce the men engaged in the business.

"We all know why the Republicans passed this bill. The bosses of the party were a little bit crushed by the reform movement down here, and they desired more patronage. They wanted these sixty odd Inspectorships and the power that goes along with them. They have arranged the method of furnishing securities so that a certain ring in which the bosses are interested shall be favored with the business. An ordinary citizen cannot become the bondsman of a liquor dealer. You see, everything is arranged with a view to securing patronage. This law will not be lost sight of at the next election."

Senator Hill was asked who, in his opinion, would get the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He said there was no great rush of candidates. He thought McKinley stood the best chance for getting the Republican nomination.

His attention was called to an interview in Albany with Senator Cantor, in which the latter inveighed against delay in calling the State Convention, and said he would call on Senator Hill yesterday in this city and protest against it. Senator Hill said Mr. Cantor had not called, and that he did not care just now to get into a controversy.

The fact of the matter is that Senator Hill has not taken the Tammany men into his confidence about his convention plans. It is known that the Wigwam's leaders believe that the convention should be held at an earlier date than the one settled upon by Senator Hill. They will probably make no protest, however. Senator Hill did not see any of the Tammany men yesterday. John C. Sheehan called at the hotel in the afternoon, but the Senator had left for Albany. He will be back here on Monday on his way to Washington, and will remain in the city for a few hours.

RENOVATING MARBLE HOUSE.

William K. Vanderbilt Superintending the Work.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is at Marble House, where he is passing his Easter vacation, superintending its renovation. Mr. Belmont's sister will soon arrive there and will be at the head of the household during the Summer, or until the Duchess of Marlborough arrives. Mrs. Belmont will reside near by at Belcourt. The exterior walls of Marble House are being repaired.

Hugh L. Willoughby of Philadelphia and Mrs. Edward King and George Gordon King of New-York opened their villas today.

Other arrivals to-day are David H. King, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. E. P. W. Leyba, Mrs. Francis O. French, Miss French, and Mrs. M. Joseph Stone of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conkling, who were married in New-York on Tuesday, were here to-day for a few hours, looking over Mr. Conkling's villa. They are passing their honeymoon in Boston, to which place they returned this evening.

Wright Holcomb's Will Filed.

The will of Wright Holcomb was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Holcomb died on March 27, and his will is dated March 26. He left an estate valued at about $5,000 in personal property. To St. Vincent's Hospital he leaves $250, and Thomas Gallagher and James Caraher are given $50 each for their faithful attendance on the testator when he was in St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died. Rush Holcomb, the testator's brother, is given $500. The residue of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of Daniel C. Holcomb, a brother of the testator. The deceased left a wife and son in Watertown, N. Y. They are not mentioned in the will.

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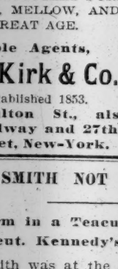

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69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th Street, New-York.

COL. SMITH NOT DISTURBED.

"A Storm in a Teacup," He Says of Lieut. Kennedy's Charges.

Col. Smith was at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night, superintending some drills that were going on. He did not seem at all disturbed over the allegations that he had treated Lieut. Kennedy of the Twenty-second Regiment unfairly.

The whole row was a storm in a teacup, in Col. Smith's opinion. The Sixty-ninth was getting further and further away from such quarrels every day, and the one over the election of Capt. Dowdney was nearly if not quite the last of them, the Colonel said he thought.

As to the protest against the election of Capt. Dowdney filed by Quartermaster Sergt. Johnson, the only point in it worthy of consideration was that two officers who were said to have voted for Capt. Dowdney's election were alleged to have cast their votes illegally. As to this charge, Col. Smith said that one of the officers was on leave of absence with the consent of some time ago the Judge Advocate's opinion had been asked officially as to whether an officer on leave had the right to vote. The Judge Advocate's reply was in the affirmative. The second officer had been detailed and there was no doubt as to his right to vote.

Col. Smith added that there was no fear of a disruption of Company D through the election which had recently occurred.

Wagon Smashed by Locomotive.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 10.—John Schneider had a most miraculous escape from death at the Bridge Street crossing of the Long Island Railroad this afternoon. The electric bell which announces the approach of trains did not ring as the 2:21 train arrived from Long Island City. Just before the train reached the crossing, Schneider, driving a wagon loaded with phosphate, drove across the track. The flagman yelled to him to hurry up, but it was too late. The locomotive struck the rear of the wagon and smashed its wheels and body into kindling wood. Schneider was thrown to the ground and considerably shaken up, but he clung to the reins and prevented the team from running away. The bags of phosphate were strewn over the road.

Torpedo Practice Down the Bay.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., April 10.—By order of the Secretary of War Capt. William C. Langfill of the Corps of Engineers, left to-day with a detail to engage in torpedo practice and experiments with explosives off Sandy Hook and in the Narrows.

Substitute!

Perhaps you will be offered a substitute for Scott's Emulsion. Substitute? There are so many of them that it would be laughable if the question were not a serious one for you. There can be no substitute for Scott's Emulsion. It differs from every other emulsion in its scientific preparation. When Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been used for over twenty years, and when thousands have testified to its benefit, why experiment with some new preparation of Cod-liver Oil, even if you do save a few cents? Ask your Doctor which is the best emulsion of Cod-liver Oil for you to take.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PRESIDENT BARNARD OF COLUMBIA.

MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, Tenth President of Columbia College in the City of New-York. By John Fulton. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

The life of Dr. Barnard presents for contemplation a career divided into two periods. Take the first, regardless of the subsequent one, and we see a man occupied with works of comparative inconsequence. This period extends into his fifty-fifth year. At the end of the period the man is looking for work, instead of retiring to spend the remainder of his allotted days in rest and meditation and occasional tasks of his own imposing. He must secure employment in order to possess the means necessary for the support of his family. The man has a reputation—scholars and educators know him as a person of rare accomplishments, magnificent ideas, and untiring energy—but it could not be said that his life had been a success, and nobody could have predicted anything different for its closing years than a continuation of what had been. It seems a pity that a man so strong and a man of such potentiality should have frittered his early life away with so little to show for his years of unremitting toil.

It is a different view of this first period in Dr. Barnard's life that we get when we consider it as a part of the doctor's fully rounded career. The new view rates the thirty years and more of hard, discouraging, and, at first sight, fruitless labor the foundation of a wonderfully successful career. All that labor and worry were preparing the man for his life work. While he was struggling to make a good thing out of poor materials he was training himself, and when the opportunity came to him to make a good thing out of an abundance of proper materials he knew how to proceed. He profited by his experience, and so did the institution that was put in his charge.

Dr. Barnard was born a Puritan. His native village was Sheffield, Mass. In an autobiographical sketch written in 1886 he says, referring to Sheffield:

> The inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island were hardly more completely isolated from the great world than our little community. Only one slight link attached us to outside humanity—the mail wagon, called for euphony's sake "the stage," connecting Albany on the west with Hartford on the east, which passed daily through the village.

Religion of the severest and most austere sort had the village in subjection. Piety of a type extremely wearisome to young persons was established thoroughly in the village. Like everybody else, young Barnard took the appointed doses in the old village meeting house, listening to sermons longer than the moral law, that were dry, harsh, and contentious. Dr. Barnard's opinion, expressed late in life, was that he had gained nothing from this old-time preaching except the development of his patience and powers of endurance. "I believe," he said, "that if there is anything good in me it must be owing to that loving maternal solicitude which gently swayed me toward the right at a time when the bending of the twig sufficed to give its permanent inclination to the full-grown tree."

The same sort of estimate he put on the value of the secular instruction he received. He did not believe that he had had an education according to the intellectual sense of the word. No doubt it was the inferiority of the instruction Dr. Barnard received that led to his becoming so successful as an educator. While he was associated with Columbia College as its President he had occasion to give a description of what he called an "ideal" school. Mr. Fulton says the doctor's description was "as near as possible all that the schools of his own childhood and early youth had not been." Many a man can parallel in his own case the feeling Dr. Barnard had. It is a common thing to hear a father say, referring to his son: "I want him to have what I a[illegible] my life have felt the need of, and that is a good education." Objection often is made to the appointment of persons of scanty education as members of School Boards, the objectors' theory being that scholars are the ones who should manage the public schools. It by no means follows inevitably that a man whose education has been neglected may not be useful as a school officer. Such a man may be an invaluable colleague of the scholarly men of the School Board, for he has it in his power to illustrate by referring to his own shortcomings the needs of the scholars whose welfare he helps to supervise.

Wherever Dr. Barnard went after he had left college and entered on his work as an educator he drew on his own experiences as a pupil for suggestions as to his course as a teacher. An experience he had with a law student who was reading in his father's office no doubt was the beginning of the disinclination he manifested all through his life to compel his pupils to take up drudgery. This law student started young Barnard in a course of Latin. He gave him a Latin grammar and made him learn the whole of it by heart—rules and exceptions, etymology, syntax, and prosody. Dr. Barnard often spoke of this piece of work as the most distasteful he ever had done, and also as the most unsatisfactory in its results. It was drudgery, pure and simple, he said, without the least thing about it to stimulate his mind. He believed thoroughly in disciplinary study, but insisted that it should be of a sort to develop the mind rather than to load it down. When he came to be an instructor his constant effort was to instruct his pupils, to interest them, and keep their minds aglow.

After doing some excellent work in Yale College and in the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, he went South and was connected with the University of Alabama as a professor, and later became President of the Oxford University, in Mississippi. While in Alabama he not only did more work in the university to which he was attached than any other professor, but, in addition, gave a good deal of time to scientific research and writing. His leisure, as he called it, he consumed in newspaper work. His biographer gives this amusing account of the professor's journalistic work:

> Tuskaloosa had the questionable advantage of two political newspapers, severally representing the two great political parties of the time. In his political principles Barnard was an ardent Whig, and when Mr. Miller, editor of The Monitor, the leading Whig organ in Middle Alabama, retired, Prof. Barnard became and for several years remained the actual, but unavowed, editor of the paper. It is said that The Monitor never was so sprightly or so prosperous as under his administration. He certainly took every means to make it so, and he generously contrived to make the prosperity of his own publication contribute to that of his antagonist. In fact, he wrote for both, and it often happened that the most trenchant attacks of the Democratic organ upon the principles and conduct of the Whig Party were really from the pen of the editor of The Monitor, who would proceed next week to repel his own assault and follow it up with a caustic criticism of the unprincipled misconduct of the Democratic Party. This humorous mystification was so thoroughly well kept up as never to be suspected by the readers of the two papers.

While the Legislature was in session in Montgomery, Prof. Barnard practiced another harmless deception, writing letters ostensibly from Montgomery, the material for which he found in the Montgomery daily newspapers that came to Tuskaloosa. "It was often a source of humorous satisfaction to Barnard," Mr. Fulton tells us, "to hear his fellow-citizens of both parties remark that the weekly correspondence of the papers in Tuskaloosa gave them clearer understanding of the movements of the political world than they could ever gather from the more voluminous reports of the Montgomery daily newspapers."

At Oxford, Dr. Barnard hoped to build up an institution of learning that would be a credit to Oxford and to Mississippi. He undoubtedly would have succeeded in his undertaking but for the breaking out of the war. He encountered in the outset considerable difficulty in his effort to persuade the State to trust to the Faculty the management of the institution in respect to curriculum and discipline. This difficulty he had surmounted, and he had just begun to organize the university according to his own ideas when the trouble came. The university was closed in the first year of the war, and Dr. Barnard, as soon thereafter as possible, left the South and went to Washington. He was not a refugee in the ordinary sense of the word. He had not been molested in the South, nor even suspected of disaffection to the Southern cause, and had been safe inside the Southern lines. The chief cause of his desire to get to the North was that there was nothing for him to do in the South; no employment by which he could earn his living. There is no doubt, however, that he felt more comfortable when he got where he could say openly what he had not been privileged to say in the South, that he was a Union man and strongly opposed the secession idea.

At the same time, in view of certain facts in the doctor's Southern experience, it is inferable that, had the University of Mississippi continued in operation, he would have remained contented as its head, and have borne with a degree of resignation amounting almost to indifference the division of the country according to the Southern plan. It is impossible to escape from the feeling that Dr. Barnard was something of an opportunist in the war time. He could say, "Ubi veni, ibi patria," and practically did say it in the letter he wrote in answer to a criticism of Lincoln by a Western college President. This letter, signed "Refugee," was altogether too vehement, Mr. Fulton properly suggests, to come from a man who, but a few years before, himself a slaveholder, had denied indignantly that he was "unsound on the slavery question." The publication of this letter no doubt was the cause of Dr. Barnard's election to the Presidency of Columbia College. It attracted great attention, and evoked from persons in the North who were not familiar with the Doctor's Southern life expressions of admiration for its vigor and patriotism.

Some disappointment was felt in the early years of Dr. Barnard's Presidency of Columbia. As Mr. Fulton puts it:

> His course was not always smooth. His views were not immediately accepted by the Faculty, and the measures which he most earnestly advocated were adopted far more slowly than he desired and expected. In grappling with difficulties and in removing obstructions, it may be supposed that he did not always remember how recently and how strenuously he had opposed the very reforms he had now come to consider necessary; and it may also be imagined that a certain intolerance of opposition and a certain imperiousness of manner may have failed to secure for his plans an acceptance which might perhaps have been sooner and more easily gained. Another cause of discouragement presented itself in the steady decline of the number of students, which began in the first year of his Presidency, and which continued for seven successive years. In 1865 there were 150 undergraduates; in 1872 there were only 116—19 less than in 1810, and it was not until 1875 that the college regained its lost ground.
>
> After 1875 the college lists grew, and when Dr. Barnard died he left a university of more than 1,000 students—nearly 2,000, if the medical students be counted. The credit for this growth is not due, in Mr. Fulton's judgment, to Dr. Barnard alone. He came to Columbia at a time when the institution was ready to grow. "It was Barnard's great merit," Mr. Fulton suggests, "that he appreciated the opportunity of the time, and intelligently fostered a development for which the time was ripe." It was the readiness with which he discarded ideas which had failed to stand the test that made him a successful college President. His one great trait was his open mind. No matter how positive he might be one day that a certain view was the right one, he would abandon that idea the next day if on trial it proved to be weak.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A complete edition of the works of Robert Browning, in two volumes, is in preparation by Macmillan & Co. Historical and biographical notes have been prepared for it.

—Scribner's for May, under the title "Vailima Table Talk," will contain a record of actual conversations with Stevenson in Samoa. Another feature will be "Women Bachelors in London," in which the writer shows how London is far ahead of New-York in facilities offered to women "for reasonable, comfortable, and polite living" in the matter of lodgings and clubs.

—The next volume in The Public Men of the Day Series will be one on Señor Castelar, by David Hannay.

—Andrew D. White, in his "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom," which the Messrs. Appleton announce, declares his belief that "in the field left to them—their proper field—the clergy will more and more, as they cease to struggle against scientific methods and conclusions, do work even nobler and more beautiful than anything they have heretofore done." Science "will go hand in hand with religion, and, although theological control will continue to diminish, religion, as seen in the recognition of 'a power in the universe, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness,' and in the love of God and of our neighbor, will steadily grow stronger and stronger, not only in the American institutions of learning, but in the world at large."

—The Messrs. Appleton will bring out, with illustrations, Mrs. Everard Cotes's (Sara Jeannette Duncan's) new novel of social and official life in India, called "His Honor and a Lady."

—Rider Haggard's new story, "Heart of the World," is just ready in London.

—Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will issue at once a one-volume edition, from new plates, of Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe," (1792-1878.)

—Macmillan & Co. have secured in London 11,000 square feet of freehold land adjoining the National Portrait Gallery, in Charing Cross Road, on which, a London paper says, "a very handsome publishing house will be erected."

One Hundred Years Old Yesterday.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 10.—Catherine McNeilly is 100 years old to-day. She is the daughter of Joshua Anderson, and sister of John H. Anderson, late of Lambertville. She is the aunt of John A. Anderson, Superintendent of the Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and grandmother of A. D. Anderson, a lawyer, both residents of this city. She was born near Stockton, Hunterdon County, N. J., April 10, 1706.

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AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

Pictures and Bric-a-Brac at the American Art Galleries.

The entire three floors of the American Art Galleries are completely filled with an interesting and varied collection of ancient and modern pictures, tapestries, antique furniture, bronzes, miniatures, porcelains, and bric-à-brac, the property of Edward Brandus, a dealer, who for some time has been established on Fifth Avenue, in this city. All these will be sold at auction, beginning on Thursday, April 16, at 2:30 in the afternoon and at 7:45 at night, continuing Friday and Saturday.

There are some two hundred pictures, embracing many schools, from early Italian, German, and French to the recent Parisian art. These are also varying in degrees of excellence; many of them, however, possess a lively interest for one reason or another; some are of attributions that are doubtful, to put it mildly, and there are others about which there is no possible doubt whatever. A group of Barbizon men here will have unusual attractions for artists and amateurs in this school, for it consists of work mostly of a sketchy order, in an incomplete, though highly suggestive, state. Principal among these is a moderate-size canvas by Theodore Rousseau, called "The Artist's House at Barbizon." It is little more than the preliminary lay-in of the picture, but it is executed with frankness and that surety which marks the master. It is also, as far as it goes, most agreeable in color. By Jules Dupré there is an enormous canvas, nearly 6 feet long and 5 feet high, called "The Rest of the Harvesters," said to have been painted for the Duke of Orleans. This, too, is incompleted, but is broadly swept in with much strength and force, though the sky as it stands is monotonous. There are other studies by Troyon, Corot, two small pictures by Diaz, two by Daubigny, cows by Van Marcke, and three studies by Rosa Bonheur.

A small water color by Meissonier is called "Les Mousquetaires," and came from the collection of Alexandre Dumas, fils. The "Three Guardsmen" on horseback are coming down a road, and the work is slight, sketchy, and unimportant. A large canvas of a "Magdalen" is characteristic of the personal brushwork of the popular Henner. There is a brilliant Madrazo called "Vanity," an interesting small panel by Jules Bréton, some still life by Vollon, an Oriental effect by Ziem, dogs by De Penne, a landscape by Richet, and, by our own George Inness, an "Evening Glow," rich in tone and holding its own admirably.

Among the older men there are many in the catalogue that are frankly announced as "attributed to" or "of the school of" certain painters. Among these are the names of Netcher, Pourbus, Gerard Douw, Drouais, and Nicolas Largillière, not to mention the great Velasquez. There are pictures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a good Van der Neer, a Van der Helst, a portrait of the Princess of Orange, and, attributed to Mignard, a portrait of Anne of Austria. A curious picture is of a battle by Charles Lebrun. There are early Englishmen, including Sir Peter Lely, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir William Beechey, George Henry, Morland, George Morland, Opie, and Richard Wilson, who has "The White Monk," from the Sedelmeyer collection.

Besides these are the names of Horace Vernet, Van der Meulen, Huet, Jan Steen, Claude Lorraine, Wouvermans, and Greuze. These make an interesting collection, as has been stated, all of them being in good condition and fairly representative of the schools, if not always the authentic work of men to whom they are ascribed. Placed altogether upon the walls, if a trifle indiscriminately, they nevertheless make food for much thought, and no little speculation as to the circumstances under which they were executed.

Whatever may be said about the pictures, for or against, the tapestries leave little room for criticism, save that of the most favorable nature. These are really very fine and of the highest excellence. It is furthermore probable that no such important collection has ever been offered before at public auction. Indeed, it is well worth a trip to these galleries to see these splendid products of the loom. There is a series of six of these tapestries of hunting scenes, signed by Jan Raes, made about 1620, in the manufactory of Brussels after cartoons by Rubens. Each of these has its original border, ornamented with elaborate designs of figures, fruits, flowers, and birds. They are, respectively, a hunt of lion, boar, deer, and wolf, together with two equestrian groups. There is rare Flemish tapestry of late fifteenth century work, woven in gold, silk, and wool thread, obtained from an old palace in Cordova, Spain, belonging to a series now in the Louvre.

Another comes from the Gobelin works, made under the reign of Louis XIV., executed under the direction of Charles Le Brun, from cartoons by Rubens, representing an episode of the siege of Calais. Still another is a royal work, from designs by Noël Coypel. There are Flemish portière tapestries of landscape, architecture, and foliage; of figure compositions, depicting ancient Roman scenes, and a Moorish portière, in heavy embroidered gold and silver, on white satin background, presented by Arabi Pasha to one of his lieutenants, who, it is said, disposed of it in Paris after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and a larger work of Flemish origin, with for subject Titus and Berenice. This is 11 by 16 feet.

In Empire furniture there is apparently no kind of decorative things. These comprise tables, chairs, divans, buffets, bedsteads, and screens, all the finest of wood, mostly mahogany, with inlaid panels of gilt figures, tops of Egyptian marble, and, here and there, the most exquisite stuffs, used in the way of upholstery. These are in a perfect state of preservation, give a splendid idea of the taste and workmanship of the day, and are of an elegance and richness that do not often find their way to auction rooms. With these all are clocks, candelabra, together with many busts and figures, in bronze and other metals. There are vases from Sèvres, with plates, cups, and saucers, in the glorious blue for which the factory is famous, ornamented here and there with gold, with fleur-de-lis, and now and then portraits, painted by the hand of some famous artist, always rich, sumptuous, and of a regal elegance. There is glassware, and there are mirrors, and these, like the rest, are in perfect preservation.

To the average visitor, nothing would be found of deeper interest than various letters and relics of men prominent in Colonial times, and of the Emperor Napoleon and his court. These last are very comprehensive, including documents written when General, First Consul, and afterward as Emperor; they are in the shape of letters to his Ministers, marginal notes, public documents, and diplomas. There are letters from Gen. Washington and Benjamin Franklin, a nightcap that belonged to Louis XVI., his writing portfolio, and interesting souvenirs of Marie Antoinette. There are also engravings of the Napoleonic period, not only rare, but of high artistic merit.

The female visitor will find a choice and extremely valuable collection of antique fans. These are of the period of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Some are hand painting on vellum, of Watteau subjects; others have fine ivory carving, inlaid with gold and precious stones. There are those that are embroidered on silk, others in mother of pearl, with iridescent incrustations, but none are commonplace. There are quaint miniatures, signed by the different famous artists popular in Paris during the last century—Dumont, Fontaillard, Hadin, Weyler, and Singery. They represent Napoleon I., the Duchess of Le Mours, of Angoulême, and the Mme. Parisot famous as an actress under the Directory.

These are a few of the interesting things to be seen that will doubtless bring forth a large attendance, and they will remain on free view at the gallery day and evening, until the date of the sale, Sunday, of course, excepted.

Cardinal Gibbons's New Book.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Cardinal Gibbons has just completed a new literary work entitled "The Ambassador of Christ," and to-day handed the manuscript to John Murphy & Co., his publishers. It will make a book of about 500 pages. His Eminence began this work two years ago. The initial number will be issued about July 1.

FAVOR A GRADUAL CHANGE

SENATORIAL OPINION AS TO SECTARIANISM IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Discussion of the Proposition to Abandon the Contract System of Education and Substitute for It Strictly Government Institutions—Fair Treatment of Religious Societies Insisted on by Senator Carter and Others—No Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The main portion of the session of the Senate to-day was taken up by the Indian Appropriation bill, the House proposition abolishing the system of contract schools for Indian children giving rise to a long and rather interesting discussion. There was almost a unanimity of sentiment against a sudden change of system from contract schools to Government schools, and there was an almost equal unanimity in favor of such a gradual change as would not do injustice either to the religious societies which had established the schools or to the Indian children who attended them. The matter went over, however, without action.

The debate was started by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) who moved to strike out of the House bill, which appropriates $1,135,000 for Indian schools, the declaration that no part of the money shall be paid for education in sectarian schools. Mr. Carter urged that, in view of the vast energy of the Christian people of the country in Indian work, the "new departure," providing for contract schools, should be made with due regard to the kindly impulses of those who had prepared the way of civilization of those Indians.

The pending resolution involved injustice to the kindly spirit of the people who had erected the mission schools, and also a gross and glaring injustice, involving elements of inhumanity, to the unfortunate Indian children. The proposed policy was not in accordance with the dictates of honesty or humanity. As to the suggestion that Indian children might be affected injuriously by sectarian teachings, Mr. Carter said there was no form of Christianity which could be injected into the North American Indian to the detriment of the Indian. There was no creed sufficiently vicious to affect injuriously the savages corralled on the reservations.

It was proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to strike out the items for the Hampton (Va.) School and for the Lincoln Institution at Philadelphia. What harm, Mr. Carter asked, could come to an Indian girl or boy from instruction in the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, which taught respect for parents and for home?

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) argued that the money appropriated by Congress for Indian schools should be expended for secular schools, taught by Government teachers. The Constitution of the United States, he said, provided that Congress should pass no law respecting the establishment of religion, and Thomas Jefferson had declared, in the Virginia statute of religious freedom, that to compel a man to contribute money to the propagation of opinions in which he did not believe was sinful and tyrannical. Those two declarations covered the whole question. There was no reason, however, he thought, why the two items for the Hampton School and the Lincoln School should be stricken out of the bill. The bill might be left, he said, as the House had sent it to the Senate.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Carter. He agreed that it was impossible to appropriate public money to the support of purely sectarian schools, but, at the same time, Senators ought to be able to act reasonably and with that saving common sense that would do justice and accomplish good results without being borne down by ignorance and fanaticism. It was melancholy thing that in this last decade of the nineteenth century there should still survive that unchristian feeling among Christian sects which compels an interference with Christian worship. It was hard, indeed, to believe that the Gospel of Christ could not be carried into the dark parts of the American Continent, or of any other continent, because of the clashing and warring of unchristian Christians.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) opposed Mr. Carter's amendment, and also opposed the committee amendments to strike out the items for Hampton School and the Lincoln Institute. He announced his belief in the public school system, and his opposition to the appropriation of money for sectarian purposes. If the storm that was now raging throughout the country on that question was not strong enough this year to put a stop to such appropriations, it would gather strength until the end was accomplished.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said, humorously, that he did not think that sectarian schools were entirely wicked. But he did not know what a strictly non-sectarian school was. What sort of a school, he asked, was the Government to conduct? Would it be out of order, or unparliamentary, to refer, incidentally, to God in connection with schools?

"It would be," a Senator in Mr. Hawley's neighborhood remarked, smilingly.

"I am afraid so," said Mr. Hawley. "I do not see why the general doctrines of Christianity should not be taught—the duty of man to his neighbor, obedience to God, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Golden Rule, and a great many things which we all agree to without any controversy whatever and without regard to party. But I remember that we have a few Mohammedans in this country, who might be shocked by these ethical declarations. Then we come by and by to an Anarchist, an atheist. We cannot permit the Lord's Prayer to be recited, or the Ten Commandments. Some men like to serve in the cavalry, some in the artillery, and some in the engineers. So, some men like a powerful organization like that magnificent machine, the Roman Catholic Church, which moves with a majestic power and eternity of purpose. See Macaulay's review of Ranke's 'History of the Popes.' I can speak with the same respect of all the Churches. I am in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana."

As a proof of the unsectarian character of the Hampton School, Mr. Hawley read a statement of the various denominations to which the teachers, employes, and servants belonged, ending with the shoemaker set down as belonging to the Greek Church. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) favored the discontinuance of sectarian schools as soon as it could be done with justice to the Indian children and to the religious bodies that established the schools.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Completed by the Appropriation Committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House Appropriation Committee to-day completed the Fortifications Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year and directed Mr. Hainer of Nebraska to report it to the House. The measure as agreed to recommends specific appropriations amounting to $5,842,337, and in addition gives authority to the Secretary of War to make contracts involving the further expenditure of $5,542,276, under the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, making a total expenditure authorized by the bill of $11,384,613. The aggregate amount appropriated and authorized by contract under each natural subdivision of the bill follows:

Gun and mortar batteries, $5,260,000; sites for fortifications, $250,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $50,000; plans for fortifications, $5,000; seawalls and embankments, $17,975; torpedoes for harbor defense, $100,000; armament of fortifications, $5,502,673; proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., $38,000; Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, $43,500; Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal, $3,105; Benicia (Cal.) Arsenal, $4,500; Ordnance and Fortification Board, $100,000; Fort Monroe sewerage system, $9,860.

The report accompanying the bill states that during the Forty-ninth Congress no appropriations were made on account of fortifications, their maintenance or armament, and for the twelve fiscal years 1875 to 1886, inclusive, the appropriation by Congress on this account averaged only $540,750 per annum, and only $463,500 per annum for the fourteen years including 1887 and 1888, for which two latter fiscal years no specific appropriations were made, as stated. The bill reported to-day contains appropriations in continuance of the policy adopted by the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses. The appropriations for the eight fiscal years 1889-96 aggregate $22,489,224, or an average of $2,811,128 per annum.

Of the item of $5,200,000 for gun and mortar batteries $1,885,000 is appropriated, and contracts are authorized for the remainder. The paragraph for armament of fortifications authorizes the Secretary of War to procure by manufacture or by purchase after due advertisement oil-tempered and annealed steel for (estimated) twelve 8-inch, eighteen 10-inch, eighteen 12-inch, and one 16-inch high power coast defense guns, to cost not exceeding $1,332,038, of which $490,000 is appropriated for expenditure up to March 1, 1897. Other items under this paragraph are:

For carriages for thirty-four 8-inch, thirty 10-inch, and seventeen 12-inch guns, $1,114,500, of which $680,000 is appropriated; for sixty 12-inch steel mortars, $810,000, of which $216,000 is appropriated; carriages for same, $378,000, of which $168,000 is appropriated; for deck-piercing and other shells for same, $163,800, of which $100,200 is appropriated, for armor-piercing shot, $98,738—$65,800 of which is appropriated; for finishing eight, ten, and twelve-inch guns at army gun factory, $343,168.

It is estimated that fifty-two 8-inch, sixty-three 10-inch, and forty-three 12-inch guns will be completed by June 30, 1897, at an expenditure, including the amount named, of $1,217,168.

To complete contracts already made with the Bethlehem Iron Company for nine 8-inch, nine 10-inch, and four 12-inch guns, $497,449. For twenty-five rapid-fire guns, (5-inch and 2.25-inch,) $150,000. For field guns and mortars, including carriages, $194,000. For siege guns and mortars, including carriages, $256,230.

The bill contains a proviso that all materials purchased under it shall be of American manufacture, except when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest advantage of the Government to purchase them abroad in limited quantities, which materials shall be admitted free of duty.

MAYBRICK CASE IN THE SENATE.

Senator Call Furthers the Policy of Senseless Interference.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The performance in the Senate to-day by Senator Call of Florida, in connection with the Maybrick case, should not lead anybody, at home or abroad, to imagine that the Senate is quite so destitute of sense as it has the reputation of being, for it is safe to say that there was an almost unanimous opinion that it was none of the business of the Senate to interfere in that matter.

The Senate will manifest its disposition in the case by suppression in the Judiciary Committee of the resolution that was referred to it. An observer of the Senate would get the impression from reading an account of its proceedings that the object of its members has been, since this session began, to load our diplomatic representatives abroad with all manner of messages which cannot be transmitted without giving the impression that we are seeking quarrels, and that the office of the legislators is to make every dilpomatic officer feel that he has rendered himself distasteful and his country a common nuisance.

Mr. Call is not satisfied to have the Ministers to Turkey and Spain loaded with such unpleasant messages; he is now seeking to have the Ambassador to Great Britain intrusted with a mission that will, unquestionably, if put upon him, secure for the United States a deserved invitation to mind its own business. It is not at all probable that the provocation to offer the invitation will be extended.

The resolution that Mr. Call introduced in reference to the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick declares that "the people of the United States sympathize with Mrs. Maybrick in her suffering under a sentence of life imprisonment at hard labor; that they almost universally believe in her innocence; that she was unfairly convicted before a presiding Judge whose harsh rulings were caused by a demented mind, almost bordering on insanity." It requests the President of the United States to communicate the resolution to the Government of Great Britain.

As soon as the resolution was read, Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, arose and said, with every appearance of annoyance:

"Let that joint resolution be laid on the table. It ought not to be introduced. I happened to be in England at the time of the trial. There was a great deal of difference of opinion on the question whether she ought to be convicted. But certainly it is a subject over which the Senate of the United States has no jurisdiction. I move that it be laid on the table."

"Let it lie on the table for the present," Mr. Call pleaded—letting it lie on the table being entirely different in Senate practice from having it laid on the table. "I should like," Mr. Call continued, "to have the Senate vote upon it."

"Well, said Mr. Sherman, relenting, "let it go to the Judiciary Committee."

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, indicated his desire that no such reference of the resolution should be made, and remarked that a motion had been made to lay it on the table.

Mr. Sherman took back his suggestion and renewed the motion to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Mr. Call demanded the yeas and nays on that motion, and said that he would be glad to hear what reasonable objection there could be to the reference of the joint resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sherman again yielded, with the remark that he was perfectly willing to have the joint resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"That is all I ask," said Mr. Call.

The resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DEBATING THE FILLED CHEESE BILL

The Measure Goes over to To-day After Discussion in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—General debate was concluded to-day in the House upon the "filled cheese bill," which was begun yesterday afternoon. The chief advocates of the measure were Messrs. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) and Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.) It was opposed by Messrs. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) Otey, (Dem., Va.,) Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) and others. The bill will be further considered to-morrow, under the five-minute rule, for amendment. The objection of several of those who spoke today was not to the principle of the bill, but to the extent of taxation sought to be imposed. Efforts will be made to reduce the rate of tax and the schedule of licenses, and if his be accomplished the opposition to the bill will be apparently comparatively feeble.

Mr. Tawney, in advocating the passage of the bill, said it would not kill the filled-cheese business, unless it were true that it could not live under a requirement that traffic in it should be conducted honestly. He gave some figures to show the effect of the manufacture of filled cheese upon the manufacture of pure cheese in the State of Minnesota. He said that in 1890 there were 130 cheese factories, which produced 10,000,000 pounds; in 1895 there were but 34 factories, which made less than 1,000,000 pounds. The failure of the Government to protect the dairy interest in this respect, Mr. Tawney said, had resulted in giving over the European market for cheese from the United States to Canada.

Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) an ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in opposing the bill said there was no evidence to show that any one of the thousands who had partaken of the 12,000,000 pounds of filled cheese produced annually in the United States had ever suffered from eating it. So that the article, in his opinion, stood before the people as a meritorious article of food.

Every principle of the bill, Mr. Dolliver said, had been justified at the bar of the highest court. The business of manufacturing filled cheese was a commercial fraud.

"I am speaking here," said Mr. Dolliver, "for the victims of the American boarding-house system, who eat cheese for the purpose of promoting the digestion of pie, and then have to eat another pie in order to secure the digestion of the cheese."

WOMAN CONTESTS AN ELECTION.

Represents Her Husband Before the House Elections Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The unusual spectacle of a woman appearing in a contested election case was presented this morning in House Elections Committee No. 1. The committee was considering the contest of William H. Felton against John W. Maddox from the Seventh Georgia District.

A dispute arose as to a statement made by a Justice of the Peace named Gaines, in which it appeared that he had agreed to certain things. The counsel for Mr. Maddox produced an affidavit from Gaines denying that he had made such a statement, whereupon Mrs. Felton, the wife of the contestant, arose and briefly addressed the committee. The controverted statement appeared in Mrs. Felton's handwriting, and she asserted that she wrote it at the request of Gaines, she acting for the moment as his amanuensis.

The circumstance was then developed that Mrs. Felton, who showed by her manner and conversation that she was a woman of unusual ability, had assisted her husband in his several campaigns for Congress, and that in the present contest she had been retained as one of his counsel.

The committee decided to call up in the House on Tuesday the report in the case of Goodwin (Populist) against Cobb, (Democrat,) from the Fifth Alabama District. The majority report favors the contestant, Mr. Goodwin.

Congressional Doings.

—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce yesterday heard Gen. Wager Swayne of New-York, representative of the Spalding Cable Company, regarding the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. If the United States made a contract for building the cable, and granted a subsidy, he said, there were two companies that wanted the contract. His company was willing to meet any terms the Scrymser-Morgan Company would offer. His company would build for the smallest possible sum, but would not undertake to build without a subsidy. It would build the cable to Japan, via Honolulu, for a subsidy of $100,000 per year.

—A joint resolution was introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) and agreed to, directing that the roof of the new city Post Office Building in Washington be constructed of the best fire-proof material. In a colloquy on the subject Mr. Cockrell remarked that the roof was being built of pine, a most inflammable material, and Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) said he was in favor of having as much inflammable material in the building as possible, and then, when the building was completed, he would have it burned up as an eyesore on Pennsylvania Avenue.

—The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee has ordered favorably reported the bill appropriating $125,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at New-Brunswick, N. J., and the bill appropriating $25,000 for additions to the public building at Bridgeport, Conn. Favorable action has been taken on the bill providing for acquiring additional land adjoining the Brooklyn public building.

—The Curtis bill, which permits volunteer officers who were promoted in the late war, but not mustered in with the promoted rank, to be discharged with this latter rank, will be reported favorably by the House Military Committee. It has been amended so as to prevent the officers in question from receiving the back pay and allowances which might attach to promotion.

—Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has reported a resolution for the payment to Senators Mantle of Montana and Clark of Wyoming of their pay as Senators from March 4, 1893, to the days in January, 1895, on which they were elected.

—The Senate Committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for the election of a delegate in Congress from the Territory of Alaska.

—A bill giving the aid of the Government to a trans-Mississippi and international exposition at Omaha in 1898 was passed yesterday by the Senate.

—In the absence of the Vice President, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) occupied the chair yesterday as President of the Senate pro tempore.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

For Men.

No remedy has ever equaled Warner's Safe Cure in curing every form of liver and kidney complaint. If you are troubled in this way and are experiencing such symptoms as biliousness, headaches, backaches, nervousness, dizziness, constipation, and tired feelings, it will give you speedy relief. Remember that Warner's Safe Cure is not an untried remedy or an experiment, but a scientific preparation prescribed and recommended by eminent physicians all over the world. Thousands have testified to its wonderful curative effects. It is the best remedy in existence for any man who needs fresh life, energy, and health.

For Women.

Not only the best but the only remedy which can always be relied upon. That is the verdict of every woman who has ever tried Warner's Safe Cure. There is no better remedy for women who suffer from distressing weaknesses. It acts like a charm in overcoming aches, pains, and bearing-down sensations. It restores the color of health to pale cheeks, gives brightness to dull eyes, and takes away that sallow, unhealthy complexion. No woman who values her health and strength should be without the great safe cure.

MINISTER WILLIS COMING HOME.

A Registration Act Nearly Passed by the Hawaiian Legislature.

HONOLULU, April 2.—A Registration act has nearly completed its passage by the two houses with great unanimity. A similar act passed the Legislature of 1892, but was lost on its way to the Queen by some unknown means. This act compels every male above fifteen years of age to be registered, with full description and thumbmarks; also to produce his certificate of registration whenever he removes to a new location. The object of this measure is to enable the Government to identify him and control the great number of Asiatic vagrants in the country. It is estimated that $45,000 will annually be collected from Asiatics who have hitherto evaded taxation.

While the whites generally favor this law, a few are opposed to it on sensational grounds as savoring of European despotism. Such a law is generally considered indispensable to any proper control of the Asiatic population, who are extremely difficult to identify.

United States Minister Willis held an auction sale of a large portion of his household effects a few days ago. The auction and the general selling out were preparatory to his leaving at an early date on his permanent return to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is said at the State Department that the return to the United States at this time of Albert S. Willis, United States Minister at Hawaii, who is expected to sail from Honolulu today, is not significant. Mr. Willis obtained three months' leave, and, for all the department knows of the matter, he will go back to his post on its expiration.

Greek Letter Fraternity Celebrates.

Members of the Nu Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity held a reunion and banquet at their clubhouse, 435 Fifth Avenue, last night, in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the chapter, at the College of the City of New-York. William G. McGucken acted as toastmaster, and called on the following for speeches: Prof. Fitzgerald Tisdall, '59, "Nu Chapter"; Asa Bird Gardiner, '59, "Delta Kappa Epsilon"; Dr. George B. Fowler, '69, "Old Memories"; Frank S. Williams, '78, "The Club"; Roswell B. Burchard, '80, "Our College," and Dr. George Floy McEwen, '87, "Old Comrades."

Flower Peddlers Fined.

Joseph Salter, James Flachas, and John Kostos were fined $1 each in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for selling flowers on the street without a license. Alderman Ware was the complainant. The prisoners said they did

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ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00. 2:00.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Kinder der Excellenz—8:15. Matinée—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Baseball—3:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15. Matinée.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	48	35	39
6 A. M.	45	36	40
9 A. M.	45	42	41
12 M.	48	43	49
4 P. M.	48	43	48
6 P. M.	46	44	47
9 P. M.	40	40	43
12 P. M.	36	39	40

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 43.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 45.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 47.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Generally Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AIMED AT INDEPENDENCE.

The most earnest advocates of the blanket ballot in this State and the men most active in extorting the "reform" from reluctant politicians were believers in independent political action. They wished to make independent nominations and independent voting easy. Unless they are willing to see such independent action rendered almost impossible, they will do well to wake up to the meaning of the amendments which the sleepless politicians are quietly injecting into the election law.

The "Raines bill" revising that law is in the order of third reading in the Senate and only awaits reprinting on account of insignificant amendments. It will be up again next week. It involves a good many objectionable changes, but real ballot reformers, municipal reformers, and reformers in general will do well to give particular attention to the sections relating to nominations, especially local nominations. "Party nominations," which means nominations made by any kind of an organization through primaries and conventions, can only be made by "a political party which, at the last preceding general election before the holding of such convention at which a Governor was elected, ca.t ten thousand votes in the State for such officer." This does not apply simply to nominations for State offices. It is applied distinctly and specifically in terms to "nominations of candidates for public office to be voted for only in a town, or ward of a city, or a village or subdivision thereof," as well as to "nominations of candidates for public office" generally.

This means that, though town elections may be held in the Spring and municipal elections may be separated from general elections, for the very purpose of getting rid of party control, no local organization can nominate by convention, even though it may command a majority of all the votes in a city or town on local issues, unless it is "a political party" which at the last election for Governor cast 10,000 votes "for such officer." This would throw all organizations maintained to promote good city or local government back upon nominations by certificates to be signed by electors. A State ticket could be nominated in that way only by obtaining 6,000 signatures, at least 50 of which would have to be subscribed "in each county in the State," Fulton and Hamilton going together as one.

But for local nominations there would have to be 2,000 signatures in this city or Brooklyn or Buffalo, 1,000 in second-class cities, 500 in other cities, and the lowest number in any village or ward would be 100. The certificate must be "subscribed by such electors, each of whom shall add to his signature his place of residence and make oath that he is an elector and has truly stated his residence." The process of getting up such a certificate would be difficult and laborious, and the time allowed for filing it is shortened so that there would be only five days between the time at which regular nominations must be filed and that at which independent nominations would have to be filed. The meaning and purpose of all this are plain. It is a scheme, not simply to facilitate "straight voting" in the use of the ballot, but to make the running of independent tickets of any kind difficult and to give every advantage in local elections to political parties.

PROTECTED STARCH.

A McKinley newspaper, which is continually complaining that the tariff duties now in force are not high enough for protection, publishes a story about an inquiry made in England and elsewhere by an agent of the German manufacturers of starch, who wanted to know why American starch was preferred in England to their product. At the conclusion of his investigation the agent told them that American starch was driving German starch out of the English market for the simple reason that the price of the American product was lower. Turning to the official reports, we find that our starchmakers exported 11,788,990 pounds last year, selling 6,053,666 pounds in the United Kingdom and 4,070,375 in The Netherlands. They also sold nearly 400,000 pounds in Canada.

Now, what is the bearing of these facts upon the tariff question? Do they show that our starchmakers need to be protected here in their home market against a "flood" of starch from Europe? If they can undersell the Germans in England and in The Netherlands, can they not undersell them here at home? Under the McKinley tariff, however, they were protected by a duty of 2 cents a pound, equivalent to 91.88 per cent., and under the present tariff the duty is 1½ cents a pound, which is, equivalent to 76.29 per cent., and which the Republican House recently increased to 87.73 per cent. so far as it could do this by passing the Dingley bill.

GETTING READY FOR MORE TARIFF.

If the Republican Party really desires and intends—in fulfillment of promises recently made in Congress—to increase the present tariff duties on iron and steel as soon as it shall have the power to do so, the managers of that organization should give a little restraining advice to the manufacturers without delay. Those gentlemen are now making tariff history at a brisk rate, and apparently without the slightest regard for the bearing of their action upon the tariff question. The weekly issues of the journals of their industry are crowded in these days with facts which cannot fail to be effective ammunition in the hands of those who oppose the imposition of high duties which are not needed for protection, which yield scarcely any revenue, and which may be used as instruments of extortion.

Having referred to the sale of 10,000 tons of steel rails to Japan by the Carnegie company, The Engineering and Mining Journal of the 4th inst. says:

"It is not surprising to hear that the Grand Trunk Company of Canada, which has heretofore gone to England for its rails, has placed an order with the Illinois Steel Company, said to be of 15,000 tons. Something might be said of the bearing of these transactions upon the price of $28, which the railmakers maintain here, but that is somewhat outside of the present subject. The important point which is proved in the cases under consideration is that our works are able at the present time to turn out iron and steel at costs which enable them to compete with the English and other European mills on ground which they have always considered their own."

According to this statement, the railmakers are underselling England and other foreign countries in Canada as well as in Japan, competing on even terms, it should be noted, so far as tariffs are concerned. As to that sale to Japan, about which there was noticeable reticence in the neighborhood of Pittsburg while THE TIMES was trying to draw out the facts, The Iron Age (of the 9th inst.) now says:

"The lot of 10,000 tons of rails for the Japanese Government, made by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, Pittsburg, was shipped on Saturday, the 4th inst., from Baltimore around Cape Horn to Tokio. The rails were rolled at the Edgar Thomson Works during the past two weeks."

The price of these rails, free on board, according to our information, was $21.26. The combination's price at tidewater (at Baltimore, for example, the port from which these rails were shipped) to our own railroad companies is, and for a long time has been, $28.75. Note the difference. The sellers overcame the competition of the English manufacturers, whose price was $23.08. They also undersold the Belgians.

Ought not our own railroad companies, many of them suffering from depression, to be permitted to buy rails from our own protected manufacturers at prices as low as those for which the same manufacturers sell their rails to foreign buyers? Why should our own railroad companies be compelled to pay $7.50 (or 35 per cent.) more per ton than the Japanese pay? And if the combined manufacturers can so easily undersell the English and Belgians in Japan or Canada, do they really need one cent of the present tariff of $7.84 per ton?

But the Republicans have recently passed in the House a bill increasing this duty to $9.01, and they promise to add something more two years hence.

The effect of the formation of the Steel Association and the advance of $3 per ton in the price of billets begins to be seen. The following paragraphs from The Iron Age's reports show what is going on:

"The [barbed] wire manufacturers met in Chicago last week and put up prices about $4 per ton. It is simply 'a gentlemen's agreement.' The wire rod makers are to meet at Cleveland on Thursday, and a pool may be formed."

"As a result of the advance in steel, wire rods have been advanced from $3 to $3.50 per ton."

"Some consternation was caused to-day [the 8th inst., in Cleveland] by the announcement of an advance of $2 per ton in the price of ship plates."

Two weeks ago, when wire rods were $23.50 at Pittsburg, the price in England was $26.73. Billets were then selling in Pittsburg for $17 and in England for $20.65, and even after the recent advance the price in Pittsburg ($20.25) is lower than the English price. Incidentally it may be noted that 3,000 tons more of Southern pig iron have been sold for export to England. The duties here are as follows: Pig iron, $4 per ton; rails, $7.84; billets and wire rods, $8.96. Does the record show that they are needed for the protection of domestic manufacturers as against imports from England? Are they "too low"?

REED, MONO AND BI.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. T. B. REED was yesterday named as the choice of the Republicans of Rhode Island by the Chairman of the State Convention. It is equally interesting to learn that he was so named in the capacity of a "gold-bug." The Chairman observed: "We want gold, we want sound money and protection, and we want to nominate a man for President who will be an exponent of these principles, and there is no man whom I can more heartily name than New-England's greatest statesman, THOMAS BRACKETT REED."

Passing over the extreme shortness of the New-England crop of statesmen, as indicated by these remarks, we wonder if the Chairman of the Republican Convention of Rhode Island has heard of the Republican Convention in New-Hampshire. That convention offered a split compliment to REED and MCKINLEY, partly upon the ground that either of those statesmen would feel comfortable straddling a hard and soft monometallic and bimetallic gold, silver, and paper currency plank that the convention had prepared. The proceedings were subsequently explained by BILL CHANDLER in a remarkable letter, of which the most remarkable passage perhaps was his personal assurance that "Mr. REED is a bimetallist."

Now comes Mr. CAPRON of Rhode Island with a confusing statement that REED is the "exponent of gold, sound money, and protection." How does he know? CHANDLER says REED is a bimetallist, and REED does not contradict him. CAPRON says REED is a monometallist, and it is safe to predict that REED will not contradict him. It is likely, however, that before the convention meets nobody will have any use for a Speaker of the House of Representatives who does not know what he thinks and of whom nobody knows what he thinks about the currency.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The speech of Mr. CURZON at Southport is attracting, as it deserves to attract, the attention both of the English and the French press. The speaker is probably the best-informed man in his party concerning the outlying interests of the British Empire, in Africa as well as in Asia, and enjoys indeed something of the same authority upon that specialty in the House of Commons as Sir CHARLES DILKE upon the military and financial affairs of Continental Europe. What Mr. CURZON has to say about the expedition to the Soudan would be of interest even if he were not a member of the Government, but of course receives an added weight from the fact that he is Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

His speech at Southport is much franker than his own revelations, or those of any other member of the Government made in the House of Commons. Indeed, in the official explanations about the expedition to Dongola there was pretty plainly evident an attempt to befog the whole business, and to leave unanswered the questions that naturally arose as to the nature and extent of the proposed operations. It was plain that such an expedition must involve a considerably, if not an indefinitely, prolonged occupation of Egypt by the British, and it may be supposed that it was to soothe French susceptibilities on this score that the pretended explanations were so vague. If this was the object, it was not attained, for nothing could conciliate the French except an immediate and complete evacuation.

In speaking to his own constituents Mr. CURZON does not pretend that anything of this kind is contemplated. In fact, he treats Egypt as for all practical purposes as much a part of the empire as British India. At the same time he offers an explanation which is plausible enough of the official reticence on the subject. The Government, he says, cannot tell how far it will go until it sees how it succeeds in its immediate object. This is as much as to say that it will go as far as it can, and that if it finds it feasible to establish a series of British possessions within supporting distance of each other, from Cairo to Cape Town, it will seize the opportunity to do that. That "Egypt," meaning England, will not be satisfied short of a complete reconquest of the Soudan he does say with sufficient plainness.

It is evident that an elastic programme of this kind could not be submitted in detail to the House of Commons. Mr. CURZON illustrates the position of the Government rather aptly. When ALEXANDER THE GREAT invaded Asia, he says, he did not say beforehand that he was going to the Oxus and the Hydaspes. The extent of his expedition was determined by the character and the amount of the resistance that he encountered. Now, suppose, says Mr. CURZON, that we had gone into the House of Commons to say that we were undertaking this expedition, and that it was going not only to Akaseh and Dongola and Khartoum, but to the heart of the African continent, I should like to know how we would have been received by the opposition.

In this speech it is evident that the orator is not at all solicitous to allay French irritation. If he shows any anxiety upon the subject, it is to stroke French susceptibilities the wrong way, as he has perfectly succeeded in doing, for the French journals express great disgust in commenting upon his remarks. It may be said, however, that France has taken her revenge in advance for the permanent occupation of Egypt and the reconquest of the Soudan. Her own procedures in Siam have been taken in entire disregard of the fact that she does no business in Siam, while England does all there is to do. The same thing may be said of her intervention with Russia, and with Germany in the attitude of a led captive, in the arrangement of terms between China and Japan. Of the three powers, Russia was the only one that could be said to have been really concerned. But both the French invasion of Siam and the interference of France, as a tender to Russia, in the peace between China and Japan, were accompanied by a chorus of statements in the French press, setting forth how these things proved the decline of England.

Meanwhile Mr. CURZON's candor to his constituents takes on a cynical air compared with his reticence in the House of Commons both before and after the speech at Southport. For it was only yesterday that, being again interrogated in the House of Commons upon the Soudan expedition, he declined to give any information on the subject. In other words, the British Government does not go in fear either of France or of the domestic opposition. In the former case it confides in the support of the Dreibund. In the latter it agrees with the eighteenth century Prime Minister that the case is not one for argument or explanation. "We must apply our majority to this question."

CANDIDATES AND THE A. P. A.

We spoke a few days ago of reports coming from several States to the effect that the American Protective Association, commonly called the A. P. A., was exerting its influence in favor of the nomination of Mr. MCKINLEY, and had served his interests in the South by holding in line certain delegates whom his agents had regarded as their own, but who had been tempted to join the forces of another candidate. We have no desire to misrepresent the attitude of Mr. MCKINLEY toward this secret organization or its attitude toward him, and therefore we mention now certain other reports, recently published, which say that the A. P. A. is not in favor of the nomination of MCKINLEY, but is inclined to prevent it. Certain inquiring representatives of the order, it is stated, were not treated with sufficient courtesy by his Washington agent a few days ago. Some observers assert that HARRISON is the A. P. A.'s favorite candidate.

As it is reported that the organization has attempted to obtain expressions of opinion from all the Republican aspirants concerning their attitude toward its doctrines, we suggest that if these gentlemen would give to the public the responses, if any, which they have made, a very reasonable curiosity would be satisfied.

NOT ACCEPTED.

It is understood that Mayor STRONG, in returning the Greater New-York bill to the Senate, certified that it was not accepted by this city, though his communication was received yesterday too late to be disclosed to that body. Assuming that such is the case, his action cannot be fairly criticised until the reasons upon which it was based have been made known. Though the Mayor acts in behalf of the city, after giving public hearings, and is expected to signify an acceptance which is not merely his own, it is inevitable that he should be largely guided by his own judgment of what is wisest and best.

The objections of Mayor WURSTER of Brooklyn we have, for he did not wait to have them communicated to the body to which they were addressed before giving them out to the public. There is absolutely nothing new and nothing presented with new force in his communication to "the Honorable the Legislature." He has taken a few of the objections urged before the joint subcommittee previous to the passage of the bill and before himself since, and has made them his own and presented them as reasons why the City of Brooklyn does not "accept" the consolidation bill. He falls into the slough of false analogy by speaking as though the measure were one for selling the "rights, property, and franchises" of the City of Brooklyn to the City of New-York, without knowing what was to be got for them. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by discussing a fallacy of that kind.

The whole gist of Mayor WURSTER's objections is that the terms and conditions of consolidation, the very things which the commission is created to determine, are not known in advance. He objects to creating the commission until he knows what it is going to do, or perhaps it would be fairer to say that he objects to providing that consolidation shall ever take effect until the work of the commission has been done and approved by a vote of the people of Brooklyn. In fact, he says that the "terms and conditions" should be submitted to the people for approval or rejection. He fears that under the present bill no charter would be submitted "as a completed instrument" even to the Legislature, but "a series of separate bills, each of which would be subject to future legislative action."

We have no doubt that this surmise is substantially correct, but consolidation will never be effected except by such a gradual process of legislation, and whatever general scheme of government may be devised it will be subject to change by legislative action unless we can secure a charter in the Constitution of the State. A bill which seems to conform to Mayor WURSTER's notions was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. BRUSH, the chief Brooklyn opponent of consolidation, but all that such measures amount to is a staving off of the whole question. It will never be practicable to submit a charter, or a mass of legislative acts for the government of the city to a popular vote. The utmost that can be done is to resubmit the question of consolidation, after the charter legislation has been prepared, but the power of the Legislature to change it can never be fettered except by an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

People for whom Justice BEEKMAN's decision against the legality of free lunches in saloons had only a mild and, as it were, academic interest, may have made the mistake of not reading the somewhat lengthy document all through. In that case, they missed the joy—a very real one for some folks—of finding a word used to express a meaning which, while perfectly legitimate and once universal, has been practically abandoned for many years. "It must be confessed," wrote the Justice, "that the saving clause of the repealing section is unfortunately narrow and most inartificially expressed." One might hunt for months and months through modern books and newspapers without coming across another sentence illustrating the original and etymological significance of "artificial," which is, of course, "made with art, skill, or ingenuity." In both common and careful language nowadays anything that is "artificial" is, not good and more or less admirable, but bad and more or less worthy of contempt and censure. The primitive and the derived meanings have come to be almost, if not quite, antithetical. This has happened to not a few words, but for all that, instances which show the survival side by side of contradictory definitions and usage are uncommon enough to deserve a little attention.

An American named WING has just been acquitted in Paris of a charge of larceny. He was innocent, and yet he had to stay in prison for ten months before this was admitted. The fault was not his, but that of a system, and it is chronic in France. Justice in minor cases there is rendered in two degrees, by two different Judges. The first is a "Juge d'Instruction." His function is to keep persons accused of crime in prison as long as possible, so that they may be punished, even if they finally succeed in dissembling their guilt; in other words, in proving their innocence. When this preliminary sentence has been executed the accused appear before a "Juge Correctionnel," whose manner of acting is prompt and decisive. He condemns or acquits immediately after trial. The "Juge Correctionnel" acquits sometimes, the "Juge d'Instruction" acquits never. Of course this is not theory; it is practice.

DINNER OF EXETER ALUMNI.

Many Graduates of the New-Hampshire Academy at the Windsor.

If John Phillips, to whose liberality Phillips Andover Academy, in Massachusetts, and Phillips Exeter Academy, in New-Hampshire, owe their existence, could have looked in at the dinner of the Exeter Alumni of New-York, at the Windsor Hotel last night, he would undoubtedly have been much surprised at the influence of his academy in this city 115 years after its foundation.

Among the fifty or more graduates at this, the fourteenth annual dinner, were R. B. Moffat, E. B. Merrill, E. W. McAlpin, A. F. Jamieson, C. G. Kidder, T. W. Lamont, Dr. E. L. Parks, George A. Plimpton, T. F. Wentworth, A. D. Smith, S. Sydney Smith, J. A. Senter, B. F. Arnold, Charles M. Allen, Enoch P. Bullard, J. L. Cilley, George L. Cheney, E. H. Cilley, J. K. Cilley, J. F. Goldthwaite, Henry Hubbard, E. O. Halton, and Dr. J. W. Janovin.

Next to the fact that they were all sons of old Exeter, the feeling which most bound them together was of satisfaction with the new Principal, Dr. Harlan P. Amen, and the belief that under his rule the academy was about to enter into a new vigor. Eugene D. Hawkins, the retiring President of the association, acted as toastmaster, and every reference in his speech to Mr. Amen's name was warmly applauded. Mr. Hawkins also had a little to say about Exeter's most famous graduates, Daniel Webster, George Bancroft, Edward Everett, and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

Of the other speakers, William P. Chadwick spoke for the Trustees, Moses P. White for the New-England Alumni Association, Wilson Farrand on "The New-England as a Fitting Academy," Gilman H. Tucker for Phillips Andover, Prof. Cilley for the Faculty, James C. Carter on "Reminiscences," Dr. William A. Brooks, Harvard's famous football coach, for "Exeter in Athletics," and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur on "The Academy in America."

At a brief business meeting, held before the dinner, these officers were elected for 1896-7:

President—George Walton Green; Vice Presidents—Frederick G. Ireland, Edmund L. Baylies, Lawrence E. Sexton, William S. Seamans, and D. Hunter McAlpin; Secretary—Ethan Allen; Treasurer—Hector M. Hitchings; Executive Committee—John B. Gerrish, Eugene D. Hawkins, Arthur H. Lockett, J. Craig Havemeyer, and Charles R. Bangs.

WELCOME TO CHINA'S CONQUEROR.

Proposed Military Review in Honor of Marquis Yamagata.

Field Marshal the Marquis Yamagata, Inspector General of the Japanese Army, is expected to arrive in New-York Tuesday next en route from San Francisco to England. The Marquis is accompanied by his suite, which is composed of Mr. Tsudsuki, the Librarian of the imperial household; Major Oshima, Dr. Hirai, Surgeon of the Japanese Army; Mr. Kawasaki, the Secretary of the Foreign Department, and the Marquis's interpreter and valet. Through the courtesy of General Superintendent Toucey and Passenger Agent Daniels of the New-York Central Railway a special train will be in waiting at Niagara Falls to convey the Marquis and his suite and Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin and the Governor's staff to New-York. The party will spend Sunday at Niagara Falls; from there they will go to Albany, where Gov. Morton will hold a reception, and thence proceed to New-York, arriving here Tuesday evening.

On reaching the Grand Central Station they will be escorted to the Waldorf Hotel by Squadron A and its mounted band. The programme is under the personal direction of Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and the train, which will be composed of two sleepers, a dining and a baggage car, will be in charge of General Superintendent Toucey and Passenger Agent Daniels.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin is arranging with Gov. Morton to call out the entire First Brigade on Wednesday next and tender a review to the Marquis Yamagata and his suite. The Marquis is a very distinguished person, about sixty years of age, with quite a war record. He was appointed Prime Minister of Japan, and, after resigning, was the President of the Privy Council. At the beginning of the late war between Japan and China he was appointed Commander in Chief of the First Army. He proceeded to Manchuria by way of Corea, was badly wounded, and after his recovery became Minister of War, which position he held until appointed Inspector General of the Japanese Army. If he accepts the review of the First Brigade, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin will order out the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments and First and Second Batteries First Signal Corps and Squadron A.

COMPROMISE SCHOOL BILL FAVORED

Confederated Good Government Clubs Write to Mayor Strong.

Good Government Club E, to which the subject of "Education and the Public Schools" has been assigned by the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, has recently sent to the Mayor a letter asking him to approve of the Compromise School bill. The letter says:

We favor the Compromise School bill, because it centralizes authority and responsibility in a Board of Education, the members of which are to be named by the Mayor, and whose proceedings are open to the public and to newspaper report and criticism, and because it unifies the administration and system of management and appointment under Superintendents, who shall be experts in the science of teaching, school architecture, and business control.

The appointment of proper persons to fill the office of Inspector will keep the schools in touch with the people, and the many volunteer committees and organizations in the several districts now in active intercourse with the parents of the pupils will make that touch quite as effective and more salutary than that of the Trustee system, which has allowed the schools to get out of repair and out of reach of at least 100,000 unaccommodated children of school age.

The local board system, which has been discarded in other cities, and in this city in other departments, has been tried for fifty years. It has had a fair trial. The defects now apparent in the school system should be promptly corrected. However appropriate the Trustee government may have been in the earlier days of New-York, it does not produce adequate results with a school population of 500,000. Its defects can more easily be corrected under a changed system of control than by hold-over officials, who feel bound to defend the existing system. The elimination of the local boards will greatly reduce the tendency to keep the school system in politics, and diminish local antagonisms as against the school system as a whole.

Should politics creep into the Board of Education, whose proceedings are public and whose members are directly responsible to the Mayor, public criticism and official censure can more readily overcome partisan efforts at control or apathetic neglect of duty.

The letter declares that the bill is approved by the Council of Good Government Clubs. It is signed by J. Augustus Johnson and George R. Bishop, the President and the Secretary of the club.

Florida Democrats Sound.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The Florida Democrats are not flocking to the free-silver standard very numerously. The fanatical idea of organizing "within party lines" a hostile group of Democratic voters whose avowed purpose shall be to engraft upon the Democratic platform a declaration borrowed from the Populists and utterly at variance with every previous expression of Democratic doctrine, is one that does not commend itself to the average Democrat.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. J. West Roosevelt.

Dr. J. West Roosevelt, a prominent physician, of this city, died yesterday at his home, 32 East Thirty-first Street. He was taken ill with pneumonia Thursday morning, and congestion of the lungs developed. Death came so suddenly that it was a great shock to his family and friends.

Dr. Roosevelt was born in this city thirty-eight years ago. He was graduated from Columbia College, taking the academic course, and in 1880 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He studied abroad for several years and returned to practice in New-York. He made a specialty of surgery and diseases of the chest, and was considered one of the foremost authorities on tubercular diseases in this city. He kept in touch with the study of medicine generally, however, and with such success that he was appointed attending physician at Roosevelt and Bellevue Hospitals, and afterward at the Seton Hospital, Yonkers. He was an active member of the Academy of Medicine, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Pathological Society, and the Practitioners' Society. He belonged to the Century and St. Anthony's Clubs, and was fleet surgeon of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

His membership in the Academy of Medicine led to his assignment to public investigation undertaken by that organization in the interest of political reform, and he did much personal work in the Croton watershed exposures, in the exposure of the Tammany quarantine system, and in the movement for a National control of the ports, so far as quarantine regulations are concerned.

Dr. Roosevelt was well known for his literary and scientific contributions to magazines and newspapers. He took a great interest in politics and public questions. He was a son of Silas Weir Roosevelt, at one time a prominent lawyer of this city. He was a first cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the present Police Board, a nephew of James A. Roosevelt, the banker, and third cousin of James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the Legation at London.

Dr. Roosevelt married Miss Laura D'Oremieulx, who is left with three of five children born to them. One brother, Cornelius Roosevelt, now in Paris, also survives him. The funeral will be held from the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Jacob Lewis.

Jacob Lewis, one of the oldest and best-known advertising agents in this city, died at his home, 34 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, yesterday, of pneumonia, after being ill only two days. He was born in Philadelphia eighty-three years ago, and had been engaged in the advertising business for over half a century. He lived in this city for nineteen years, and in 1861 moved to Brooklyn, and had resided there ever since.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been a local preacher for years. He was greatly interested in church work, and was a regular attendant at the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, at which edifice the funeral services will be held Sunday at 1:30 o'clock P. M. He leaves a wife, who is about eighty years old, and a son and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—Myra Leland, wife of Alfred Hemenway of Boston, died at midnight Thursday night. Mrs. Hemenway was a prominent clubwoman, a member of several Boston organizations, keenly interested in many philanthropic, educational, and charitable enterprises, and always ready to assist those who stood in need of help. She took a marked interest in young women who were ambitious for a higher education, and afforded valuable assistance to many who were struggling for a college training. She was a devout member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hemenway leaves no children.

—Capt. George Washington Morris died at his home in Sea Cliff, L. I., yesterday. He was sixty-eight years old. He was a prominent Freemason, and formerly was a member of the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department. He was also an ex-Trustee of the village. He leaves a wife.

—Charles C. Wells of Saratoga, N. Y., died yesterday after a brief illness. He was born at Fort Gibson, Miss. During the rebellion he served in the Tenth Massachusetts Infantry. A widow and three sons survive him.

—George W. Merchant of Troy, N. Y., died yesterday. He was eighty-two years old. He was a prominent contractor and builder, and built in Troy the first Bessemer steel works in the United States.

—Herman H. Luhrs, for a score of years proprietor of the Riverside Hotel at Toms River, N. J., died yesterday of pneumonia. He was sixty-three years old.

—Henry B. Nims of H. B. Nims & Co., book publishers and sellers, died in Troy, N. Y., yesterday. He had been in business there about forty-five years.

DEMOCRATS HEAR ANDREW MCLEAN.

He Speaks on Individual Liberty and Social Progress.

Andrew McLean of The Brooklyn Citizen delivered a short address upon the subject, "Individual Liberty and Social Progress," before the members of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, at their headquarters, 201 Montague Street, last evening. There was a fair attendance, and after the lecture several members spoke on Mr. McLean's subject.

He spoke upon the hue and cry that went up when it was stated that the Government should become possessed of the railroads and the telegraph lines of this country, and said the people who objected did so because they claimed that the Government was intruding upon individual liberty.

He said the doctrine of individual liberty was in many cases misunderstood, but that as time went on things would be greatly modified.

In the early stages of the Government, he said, the people would never have thought of giving the highways to the railroads, but now the railroads obtain their highways because it is necessary, and this was due to the

WEYLER REFUSES REFORM

SPAIN NOT TO DISCUSS CONCESSIONS TILL PEACE IS RESTORED.

An Irish Member Will Try to Obtain Monday, England's Expression of an Opinion—Insurgents Fail in an Attack on Guira de Melena, but Burn the Victoria Estate—Many Battles in Which the Rebels Are Officially Beaten.

MADRID, April 10.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that Captain General Weyler, in discussing the Cuban reform movement with some of the leaders of the Reformist Party, declared that Spain reaffirmed the impossibility of even thinking of reform until the island should be pacified by force of arms. The dispatch also says that it is now definitely known that the rebel leader Gomez is alive, despite the many recent reports of his death.

LONDON, April 10.—James O'Kelly, member of Parliament for North Roscommon, has given notice that Monday next he will ask Mr. Curzon, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, whether Lord Salisbury intends to direct the British Consul General in Cuba to report upon the condition of Cuba with reference to the state of war which is alleged to exist upon that island.

HAVANA, April 10.—Insurgents attacked the town of Guira de Melena, Province of Havana, in considerable numbers last night. They attempted to deceive the garrison with cries of "Viva Espana" and bugle calls employed by the Spanish troops. The ruse failed, however, and the rebels were repulsed, with some losses. The insurgents burned the Victoria estate, near the town. They are believed to belong to the party of Nunez.

The Alcalde of Guira reports that the rebels are moving west toward Alquizar.

Another party of rebels burned the town of San Matias, situated near the coast, east of Havana.

There are said to be 3,000 rebels in the vicinity of San Miguel, between Havana and Matanzas. The leader of this force is not known.

Guayabal, near the western line of the Province of Havana, has been burned by the insurgents.

The official report of the fight on the Fermina ranch, near Jovellanos, states that the rebels lost eight killed. The troops lost seven wounded. The Spaniards pursued the rebels, and in skirmishes killed eighteen, without loss to themselves.

Thirty-four volunteers, while foraging near Camajuani, were attacked by 140 rebels, who used machetes. A Lieutenant and four volunteers were killed and a Lieutenant was wounded.

A band of rebels commanded by "Inglesito" and others entered the town of Bermija, Province of Matanzas, and, despite the heroic resistance of the troops in the forts, sacked some stores and burned a few houses. The rebels numbered 600 and were well armed and well mounted. Large numbers of rebels are coming west.

The column commanded by Gen. Oliver attacked a rebel camp near Remedios Sunday last. The enemy was ambushed fifty meters from the camp. They threw three dynamite bombs and fired explosive shells. The Spaniards lost a Captain and four soldiers killed and one Lieutenant and twenty-five soldiers wounded.

According to the reports received here there have been a number of engagements between the insurgents and Spanish forces at different parts of the Spanish trocha, and a decisive encounter between the rebels under Maceo and Spanish troops is expected to occur very soon. Twenty-five thousand troops are stationed along the line between Mariel and Majana, and are kept under arms night and day.

The troops forming the garrison at Guanajay expected that an attack would be made by the rebels last night, and in anticipation of such an event the stores in the place were all closed and the troops remained on duty all night.

Col. Hernandez reports a battle between his command and parties of rebels under Masso and Acea near the trocha, in the vicinity of Las Canas. The insurgents lost four killed.

The Spanish gunboat Alerta and the fort at Cabanas, on the northern coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, have had a battle with the enemy's forces.

GOMEZ ON CUBAN REBELLION.

Weyler Represents the Spain of Philip II., and Can Only Fail.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following letter from Gen. Gomez to Cuban Delegate Palma was received here to-day:

Dear Friend: The war continues more active and hard on account of the fierce character which Gen. Weyler has given to it. Our wounded are followed and assassinated cruelly; he who has the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Spanish troops perishes without fail. The peaceful country people only find death and dishonor. Cuba to-day, like in 1868, only presents pools of blood dried by conflagrations. Our enemies are burning the houses to deprive us, according to them, of our quarters for Spring. We will never use reprisals, for we understand that the revolution will never need to triumph by being cruel and sanguinary.

We will go on with this war, the ultimate result of which you need not worry about, with success for the arms of the republic. We fight when convenient to us against an enemy tired out and without faith. My plans are well understood by my subordinates, and each one knows what to do. Give us cartridges so that our soldiers can fight, and you can depend that in the Spring campaign the enemy's army will be greatly reduced, and it will be necessary for Spain to send another army, and I do not know whether it would be rash to say that, perhaps, Spain has not the money with which to do it.

We have a great military advantage over the enemy in the incapacity of the majority of Weyler's Generals. The false official reports of supposed victories with which they cynically pretend to deceive themselves, their Government, and the world, contribute to the speedy triumph of the revolution. No human work which has for a base falseness and infamy can be either firm or lasting. Except that Spain orders and sends to this land, that she has drenched with the blood of her own children, only serves to ruin her power. And no man is so well chosen as Gen. Weyler to represent in these times and in America the Spain of Philip II.

Much has been said and written about the recognition of belligerency by the American Government; this would be very advantageous to us, and is only justice, but as, when we rose against tyranny, we only counted on the strength of our arms and the firm resolution of victory, we follow our march unconcerned, satisfied that what is to happen will happen.

The letter, dated March 19, was written at Sagua.

KOTZE FIGHTS ANOTHER DUEL.

Baron von Schrader Receives a Wound Which May Be Fatal.

BERLIN, April 10.—A duel with pistols was fought this morning near Potsdam between Lieberecht von Kotze, Court Chamberlain, and Baron von Schrader, Master of Ceremonies of the Prussian Court, in which the latter was severely wounded.

The conditions of the duel were that the principals should stand ten paces apart and shoot until one was disabled. The combat grew out of the old scandal connected with the writing of a series of anonymous letters affecting the character of a number of Court personages, which von Kotze was suspected of having written.

He was subsequently exonerated, however, and has since been involved in several encounters with persons who had accused him or intimated suspicions of his guilt.

Baron von Schrader was taken to a hospital, and Dr. Bergmann was summoned to his bedside. It was found that he had been shot in the abdomen, and it is feared that his wound is fatal.

CONDITIONS AT MATABELELAND.

British Troops Oppose the Natives and Will Soon Attack Them.

LONDON, April 10.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in reply to a question that the British forces in Matabeleland would hold out against the natives, and even take the offensive when the whites in the outlying districts had been gathered in.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of a Cape Colony, he said, had expressed the opinion that these forces, together with the companies which were being formed at Mafeking, would be sufficient to crush the insurrection.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had nevertheless informed Sir Hercules Robinson that the Government would sanction any preparations which he might deem necessary for a prompt suppression of the uprising, and was ready to reinforce, if required, the garrisons in Cape Colony and Natal. This statement was received with cheers.

ANARCHISTS IN SOUTH GERMANY.

Documents of a Secret Organization Discovered in Munich.

BERLIN, April 10.—The Herold Bureau circulates the report that the police have discovered in South Germany the existence of a secret Anarchist organization of wide ramifications.

The police, pursuing this discovery, searched the houses of the well-known Anarchists, Lindemann and Huber, in Munich, where they seized 1,800 tickets to solicit funds and a large number of copies of a leading Socialistic newspaper.

RETREAT OF THE DERVISHES.

Menelek Has Sent an Envoy to Treat for an Alliance with Them.

ROME, April 10.—The Government is informed that the dervishes are retreating to Osobri, on the Nubian side of the Atbara River, abandoning their mules, wounded, and stores.

It is affirmed that King Menelek has hastily sent an envoy into the Begemeder Province as the bearer of a large quantity of coffee and other presents, and with instructions to treat for an alliance with the dervishes.

Italians Will Retain Kassala.

ROME, April 10.—Official denial is made here of all the rumors which have been in circulation regarding the abandonment of Kassala.

Official Denials from the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The reports that the Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bitlis, is imprisoned at Diarbekir; that the Sultan intends to expel all missionaries from Turkish dominions, and that there is a panic at Suediah, owing to the presence of an uncommon number of troops, are all officially denied

Lady Charlotte Mount-Stephen Dead.

LONDON, April 10.—Lady Charlotte Mount-Stephen, wife of Baron Mount-Stephen, formerly President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at her residence, 25 St. James's Place, this city, to-day. Lady Mount-Stephen was well known in society in Canada and the United States. The Mount-Stephen residence in Montreal is at 140 Drummond Street.

Chamberlain Urges Kruger's Reply.

LONDON, April 10.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria saying that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, has again telegraphed to President Kruger complaining of his delay in deciding upon accepting Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit London to discuss matters pertaining to the Transvaal.

Fatal Mine Accident in Spain.

MADRID, April 10.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal mine at Villanueva, near this city, by which four persons were killed and a number injured.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Steamer Bermuda, which took Calixto Garcia's filibusters to Cuba, with arms and ammunition, it is said, and was afterward seized at San José, has arrived at Philadelphia.

—Schooner Pearl, suspected of filibustering, has not been captured by a Spanish cruiser, as was reported. The schooner is ashore near Turtle Harbor.

—In Cuba the Union Constitutional Party is to carry the elections to-morrow. Autonomists and Reformists have said that they would not vote.

—Gen. Maximo Gomez is reported to be moving leisurely through Santa Clara Province with a personal escort of 6,000 men.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT.

Emil Lickey Carried Home in an Unconscious Condition.

Emil Lickey, a printer, thirty-one years old, is in the Hudson Street Hospital with a fracture at the base of his skull, his body is covered with wounds and bruises, and the remnants of a black eye are plainly visible.

Lickey has been in this condition since 9 o'clock last Sunday night, when three men, unknown to him or to his wife, carried him up stairs to their home at 432 Pearl Street, laid him on a sofa, and left without making any explanation of his condition.

Lickey was then unconscious, and the only wound visible was a black and badly swollen eye. He never came to his senses until Tuesday afternoon, when he complained of severe pains in his head. His wife was advised to send Lickey to the hospital Thursday, but he would not go until yesterday morning. Then it was found how badly injured he was. An operation will be performed on the injured man's skull to-day.

The police believe that they will succeed in arresting Lickey's assailants.

COLORED MEN INDORSE M'KINLEY.

Morton Faction, Charged with Bribery, Leaves the Hall.

A mass meeting of colored men in favor of William McKinley for President was held last night in Central Hall, West Thirty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue. Addresses were delivered by Jacob H. Simms and William Davis. A Morton faction created a disturbance by shouting for the New-York Governor. The Chairman said he had been informed that a number of men had been paid $2 each to cheer for Morton.

Permission to speak for Morton was refused to Caleb Simms, and he left with his adherents.

It was decided by the meeting to form a colored McKinley league. There were several more speeches before adjournment.

GOV. JONES OF NEVADA DEAD.

Ill for Several Months with Cancer in the Stomach.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Gov. John E. Jones of Nevada, who had been critically ill in this city for several months from cancer of the stomach, died at an early hour to-night.

He was fifty-six years of age. He leaves a wife and family.

Gov. Jones was elected on the silver ticket in 1894. He will be succeded in office by Lieut. Gov. Reinhold Sadler.

Talked on X-Ray Experiments.

The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College met last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's and listened to an entertaining lecture by Prof. Michael I. Pupin, the Adjunct Professor of Mechanics in Columbia College. The professor talked on the latest developments in X-ray experiments at Columbia, and illustrated his remarks. At the close of the lecture a supper was served, and the reception was concluded with a musical and dramatic entertainment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Fire to-day in the building at Fifth and Emerald Streets did damage to the extent of $14,000. The losses are divided as follows: James Meadowcroft's Sons, owners of the building, $3,000; Thomas Mulholland, manufacturer of ginghams and shirtings, $4,000; John Kuestner, ingrain carpet manufacturer, $4,000, and H. G. Breuninger, shoe manufacturer, $3,000.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 10.—Woodland's Hotel, on the plank road, in Clifton, about a mile outside this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $5,500. The building was owned by Mrs. Sophia Woodland. She was severely burned.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 10.—The leather dressing mill of Peter Diehl was burned last night. The loss is about $8,000, and the insurance $5,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg April 29, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:20 P. M.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Evans, Para March 29, via Barbados April 2, with mdse to Booth & Co. passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M. April 11.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg March 29, with mdse., 20 cabin and 884 steerage passengers to Hamburg Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M.

CHICAGO MAKING READY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATS.

National Committeemen Receive Reports as to Funds and Meeting Place and Accept an Invitation to Dinner at Which a Big Check Will Be Produced—There Is No Candidate Now for the Sergeantcy at Arms.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee which has charge of arrangements for the National Convention of July 7 was in session for several hours this afternoon and evening in the Palmer House. Those present were Chairman William F. Harrity, Philadelphia; J. G. Prather, Missouri; Thomas H. Sherly, Kentucky; Secretary S. Sheerin, Indiana, and Judge Adams Goodrich, who held a proxy for Congressman Ben Cable. Mr. Harrity also held a proxy for E. C. Wall of Wisconsin. The entire proceedings were conducted in secret session.

A delegation from the local committee assured the National Committeemen that of the fund of $40,000 that had been guaranteed when the convention was voted to Chicago, more than one-half had been raised, and that the balance would be forthcoming whenever it was required. This report was regarded as eminently satisfactory, and the National Committeemen accepted an invitation to dine with their local associates at the Iroquois Club tomorrow, the statement being made unofficially that over the coffee a check for $20,000, or one-half of the guarantee, would be presented to Chairman Harrity.

This matter disposed of, the committee took up the question of the progress made on the construction of the Coliseum at Hyde Park, where the convention is to be held. President John T. Dickinson, who was present, with other officers of the company, submitted data from the contractors showing that the structure would be ready for occupancy six weeks in advance of the date set for the gathering, and that during this interval it would be occupied by several amusement attractions, which would afford an opportunity of testing its acoustic and other properties.

Plans of the proposed interior arrangements for the convention, which have already been described in detail, were also submitted, and it was agreed that they should be carefully examined to-morrow by F. E. Canda of New-York, the architect for the committee, and S. S. Beeman, the official architect of the structure. The committee also decided to visit the building to-morrow morning.

Nothing was said or done to-day concerning the selection of a Sergeant at Arms, but it is probable that this question will be disposed of at the session to-morrow evening. At the last meeting, Chairman Harrity was given to understand that if Pennsylvania wanted the appointment it could have it, and he had about settled upon John J. Curley, formerly of The Philadelphia Record and ex-Recorder of Deeds of that city, for the position. Mr. Curley, however, has come to the conclusion that he cannot spare the time that would be demanded, and Mr. Harrity said this evening that he had no other candidate.

This apparently narrows the contest to John S. Cooper of this city and ex-Congressman Brookshire of Crawfordsville, Ind. No other names have been mentioned. After the selection of Sergeant at Arms, a local committee will take up the matter of press accommodations, and a conference will be held next week with the telegraph officials.

RHODE ISLAND FOR REED.

The Republicans Favor a Gold Standard, and Are Not Afraid to Say It.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The Republican State Convention to-day was a Reed gathering, and Reed buttons were prominent in nearly every coat lapel. The name "McKinley" was not heard, and a man who tried to distribute McKinley buttons was received with freezing looks.

These delegates were elected:

Delegates at Large—Edward L. Freeman of Lincoln, Frank Olney of Providence, Samuel W. K. Allen of East Greenwich, Albert L. Chester of Westerly. Alternates—Andrew J. Currier of Cumberland, Lucian Sharpe, Jr., of Providence, Charles A. Johnston of Westerly.

First Congressional District—John P. Sanborn of Newport, George L. Smith of Barrington. Alternates—Reginald H. Norman of Newport, Charles H. Church of Bristol.

Second Congressional District—Walter A. Read of Gloucester, E. Charles Francis of Woonsocket.

The confirmation of delegates by the District Convention wound up the official business of the day, and the convention adjourned. The Committee on Resolutions reported:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Rhode Island are inflexibly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and they believe the continued agitation of what is called the silver question to be exotic and destructive of all the interests of industry and commerce. The existing gold standard is the measure of value adopted by the nations with whom the United States have the most important commercial relations, and the very suggestion of a departure from it inflicts injury to the credit of a nation whose honor should never be questioned at home or abroad.

To those who toil for their daily bread, a currency redeemable in and of equal value with gold is essential. While the capitalist may protect himself against the fluctuations even of silver, the laborer and the artisan, the salaried official and the widow, are powerless to guard against the changing values of a currency which a great and beneficent Government should make absolutely secure and unchanging in its purchasing power.

Believing war, as the ultimate method of settling International disputes to be unchristian and consequently uncivilized, the Republicans of Rhode Island urge upon the National Government the creation of an international court of arbitration, to which shall be referred for adjudication all differences with nations consenting thereto which from time to time may arise, and which, without the intervention of this august tribunal, might lead to appalling destruction of life and property, and to the demoralization of the Republic.

POPULISTS FAVOR CALDWELL.

Willing to Sacrifice Everything for Free Silver.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—Chairman John A. Breidenthal of the Populist State Committee and ex-Gov. Lewelling left yesterday for St. Louis to secure quarters for the Kansas contingent at the National Populist Convention. It is the intention to take a delegation of 300 Populists and free-silver advocates to St. Louis.

The Kansas Populists are in favor of a combination of silver and Populist forces on a National ticket, and they are willing to give up the name of "People's Party" and substitute National or any other name, in order to win.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court is in favor with Kansas Populists for President. All that will be required of him is to resign the bench and have the solid vote of Arkansas and Texas in the St. Louis Convention.

A CALL FOR WHITNEY.

Rhode Island Democrats Want Him to Head the National Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—Rhode Island Democrats strongly hope that William C. Whitney will be persuaded to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. They are planning to send a Whitney delegation to the Chicago Convention.

Chairman Owen of the Democratic State Committee said to-day he believed Mr. Whitney could defeat either Reed or McKinley, and that it was the feeling of the leading Democrats of Rhode Island that he was the man to head the ticket.

Russell of Massachusetts is the second choice of the Rhode Island Democrats.

PATTISON AND SOUND MONEY.

Chairman Harrity Says Pennsylvania Will Have a Candidate.

CHICAGO, April 10.—"Pennsylvania will have a candidate to present to the convention which will meet here in July next," said National Chairman Harrity to-day.

"I refer," he continued, "to ex-Gov. Pattison, who is not only a favorite son of his own State, but is a favorite in several other States. I regard him as being excellent Presidential timber for several reasons. First, he is sound on the money question; second, he has no factional entanglements; third, he is a clean, strong man. This last is shown by the fact that he was for eight years Governor of a Republican State."

When asked about the threatened defection of the free-silver element of the party in his State, Mr. Harrity said: "There is no danger of this, not only in my State, but in any other State. Indeed, I am a great deal more certain that the Democrats here in Chicago will declare for sound money than I am that the Republicans, when they meet at St. Louis, will take the same position. As a matter of fact, the Democrats cannot temporize with this question of finances. They must declare for sound money, and there is not the slightest doubt but this plank in the National platform will be clear and explicit."

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN HERE.

Mr. Manley, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Hahn Meet.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine, William A. Sutherland of New-York, and William M. Hahn of Ohio, all members of the Republican National Committee, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Manley is for Reed, Mr. Sutherland is for Morton, and Mr. Hahn is for McKinley. Messrs. Manley and Sutherland are in the anything-to-beat-McKinley combination, but they apparently got along very well with Mr. Hahn, the National Committeeman from McKinley's own State. The three took a walk together last night.

Even that uncompromising Morton man Charles W. Hackett got along very well with Mr. Hahn, and the two talked together as peaceably as though Mr. Hahn were not blowing the McKinley trumpet right in the hotel of the Morton headquarters.

Mr. Manley was on his way from Washington to the Maine convention. He is Chairman of the sub-committee of the National Committee which has charge of the arrangements for the St. Louis convention. Mr. Hahn is Secretary of that committee, and the two held a long conference at the hotel yesterday in reference to various details for the convention. It is understood that they came to a satisfactory agreement as to the distribution of tickets, to the end that both the McKinley and the anti-McKinley men shall have fair play in the convention hall.

Mr. Manley absolutely refused to talk for publication on any subject.

Mr. Sutherland arrived from Albany early in the evening, and had a long talk with Mr. Manley. Mr. Sutherland said he was on his way to Washington, and frankly admitted that, while he was going there on business, he was also going to pay some attention to politics. He said he expected to see James S. Clarkson and others. He had also figured on meeting Mr. Manley in Washington, but had met him at the hotel.

Mr. Hahn said Major McKinley would be nominated on the first ballot.

"I have been here for the past few days," he said, "and I have been surprised at the amount of McKinley sentiment I have found here."

Mr. Hahn was asked about the contesting delegations that have been put up in the South, and whether he believed that the McKinley delegates would be thrown out in the making up of the preliminary roll of the convention. He said he did not, that the people's representatives would be in charge at the convention, and that every properly elected delegate would get his seat.

Mr. Hahn also said that the talk to the effect that the McKinley forces would go to pieces if the Major was not nominated on the first ballot was all nonsense. He said at least 20 per cent. of the delegates sent to the convention for other candidates would be for McKinley for second choice. He firmly believed, however, that McKinley would be nominated on the first ballot.

SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

Oregon Democratic Convention Declares for Free Coinage.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 10.—The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday and completed its work to-day. It elected free-silver delegates to the Chicago Convention, as follows: W. F. Bucher, Charles Nicoll, M. A. Miller, L. Mulin, Dr. Welch, J. L. Townsend, J. W. Howard, and J. D. McKinnon.

The financial plank as adopted is as follows:

Whereas, The present depressed condition of the country and shrinking of values are largely due to the financial system which has controlled the Nation for more than twenty years past, we hereby declare ourselves as unalterably opposed to a single gold standard and demand immediate return to the Constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by the General Government, independently of any foreign power, of unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873, the silver coin to be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and duties, public and private, and we denounce all discrimination by the Government against either gold or silver currency of the country.

We demand that the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars as soon as practicable all silver bullion now in the Treasury of the United States, which represents silver seigniorage or the coinage profit to the Government, and all silver bullion that may hereafter be offered for coinage. We instruct our delegates elected to represent us in the National Convention to support a candidate in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The platform condemns secret political bodies, and says the party will welcome the assistance of citizens who will co-operate in the suppression of any political movement organized for religious proscription.

A tariff for revenue only is favored. The platform also says the Monroe doctrine should be enforced, and favors the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the Government.

A resolution commending President Cleveland for his courage and honesty was adopted by a vote of 171 to 72.

Oregon Republicans.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 10.—The Republican State Convention to-day adopted resolutions favoring the enfranchisement of women, declaring against free coinage, and instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for McKinley.

The Silver Campaign in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 10.—After conference to-day with Gov. Altgeld and Secretary of State Heinrichsen, Secretary Nelson of the Democratic State Committee issued a call for a meeting of the committee in this city April 20. The free-silver Democrats will make this committee meeting their rallying point, and the fact that eleven of the twelve counties which have chosen delegates to the State Convention have instructed them for the 16 to 1 idea has encouraged the silver leaders to believe they will succeed in their efforts to get a solid silver delegation to the National Convention.

Silver Democrats Win in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Democratic city primaries yesterday resulted in victory for the silver men. The sound-money men were successful in only three of the twenty-eight wards. Ex-Gov. Francis was chosen a delegate in his ward by a narrow margin.

Will Declare for Sound Money.

CONCORD, N. H., April 10.—At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in this city to-night, the general sentiment was in favor of an emphatic sound-money platform at the coming State Convention, in marked contrast to the straddling deliverance of the recent Republican Convention.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day decided to hold the State Convention here June 23 and 24. John A. McMahon of Dayton will be temporary Chairman, S. H. Holding of Cleveland Secretary, and Edward Reno of Cincinnati Sergeant at Arms.

Stokes Will Preside.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—The Republican State Committee to-day selected Senator Edward C. Stokes of Mercer as temporary Chairman for the State Convention at Trenton, April 16.

Soldier Boys in Comic Opera.

Company A of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., entertained its friends with the comic opera "The Shay of Persia," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. The house was well filled, and the performance was greatly appreciated.

"Every drop worth a dollar," is what a gentleman said of Pond's Extract. That is rather extravagant, but still, when you think of the inestimable value of a bottle of Pond's Extract in the house, he was not so far out of the way.—Adv.

JOHN L. STEPHENS MARRIES.

He and Mrs. Julia True Fowler Surprise Their Friends.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., April 10.—The fashionable residents of this section were busily engaged to-day discussing the marriage of John L. Stephens, a wealthy bachelor and well-known New-York clubman, about sixty years old, and Mrs. Julia True Fowler, widow of William J. Fowler, a prominent member of the New-York Produce Exchange, about thirty-eight years old. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's sister, on the True homestead, last evening in the presence of less than a half dozen friends and relatives of the bride. The Rev. Samuel Moran, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, officiated.

The groom is a brother of Benjamin Stephens of New York. The latter has been bitterly opposed to the marriage, and was not present at the wedding, and few of the friends of the parties were aware that it had taken place until to-day.

Mr. Stephens was formerly very active in club life, but for a number of years almost his only companions have been his dogs and his books, and, save for an occasional visit from a friend, he was, despite the fact that he lived in the swellest locality on the entire south side of Long Island, a veritable hermit. Some years ago he had the misfortune to break his leg in a runaway accident, and since that time has never been more than a mile or two from his villa.

He and Mrs. Fowler have long been intimate friends, and about a year ago the fashionable set declared they were engaged, and although the report was never confirmed, no one doubted the rumor, and for the last three months their marriage has been daily expected. The nuptials had been delayed for some time, owing to the inability of the bride and bridegroom elect to agree as to the advisability of a wedding journey. The groom preferred a quiet wedding, and desired then to repair to his country seat and take up their abode, while the bride favored a Southern tour. Mutual friends finally induced Mrs. Fowler to consent to Mr. Stephens's plans, and the wedding accordingly took place.

After the ceremony was performed and the wedding breakfast eaten, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens went to the latter's villa, where they will hereafter reside. Benjamin Stephens, the brother who opposed the wedding, has declared he will not return to West Islip this season, and to-day his herds of choice cattle was sold, and several of the employes on his country seat have been notified that their services will be not much longer required.

A Reminder of Francis H. Weeks.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of James Roosevelt, as executor of and trustee under the will of William E. Howland, against the Land and River Improvement Company. The case grew out of the transactions of Francis H. Weeks, who was an executor with Mr. Roosevelt, of Mr. Howland's will. The securities in the possession of the executors amounted to $74,000. Of this sum, $60,000 wer loaned to Max Danziger, on four mortgages made in the name of Weeks alone, without Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge. Weeks was the President and Treasurer of the land company, and he obtained for his company certain railroad bonds from James B. Williams, giving three of the mortgages as security. On these bonds he borrowed $30,000. Williams never got his bonds back. The Special Term decided that the land company must repay Williams the value of his bonds, nearly $30,000, and that he was entitled to the fund then in the hands of the court, which represented the loan repaid by Danziger. This left the land company and the estate at a loss. The Appellate Division's decision affirms that of the Special Term.

Pay of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Application wah made yesterday to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to fix the compensation of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The application was made by A. P. Boardman of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, on behalf of Commissioners Alexander E. Orr, William Steinway, John H. Starin, Seth Low, John H. Inman, and John Claflin. The Mayor and the Controller, also members of the commission, are not entitled to compensation. There was no opposition, and the motion was submitted. No decision was handed down yesterday on the matter of the appeal against the confirmation of the finding of the Rapid Transit Commission, and it is not likely that the Court will rand down an opinion for at least two weeks.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. Grove's Ointment makes a healthy skin. 50c.

MARRIED.

ERDMAN—WILSON.—At Grace Church, on April 8, by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., Virginia Crocheron, daughter of William G. Wilson, to Albert William Erdman.

FRANCIS—WESSON.—On Tuesday, April 7, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Alexander Mann, Elsie, daughter of Mrs. Elijah Burbank Wesson, to Dr. Carleton Shurtleff Francis of Boston, Mass.

MASON—CARTER.—On Thursday, April 9, at Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. James Carter, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Henry, brother and brother-in-law of the bride, Agnes L., daughter of Walter Carter, to Frank Gillette Mason, son of the late John H. Mason.

PORTER—BIRD.—On April 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. T. Cook, 2 West 48th St., by the Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. D., Mary Singleton, daughter of the late Edward O. Bird, to Clarence Porter.

ROCKWOOD—SHERMAN.—On Thursday, April 9, at St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers, by the Rev. Hazlett McKim, assisted by the Rev. James E. Freeman, Deborah Keith Sherman, daughter of the late William C. H. Sherman, to William H. Rockwood of New-York City.

SPEIR—PARKER.—On Thursday, April 9, 1896, by the Rev. Arthur Clinton Powell, at the residence of the bride's mother, at Baltimore, Naurie Schaeffer, daughter of the late George S. Barker, to Robert Wade Speir of South Orange, N. J.

THAW—MARSH.—On Wednesday, April 8, 1896, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, Frieda Lawrence, daughter of John Edward Marsh, to Edward Thaw of Pittsburg, Penn.

DIED.

BRAMAN.—At the residence of his parents, 321 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 8, 1896, in the 19th year of his age, Hiram Van Vliet Braman, Jr., son of Hiram V. V. and Irene Newcomb Braman.
Funeral services will be held at the house on Saturday, April 11, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

CLARK.—On Wednesday morning, April 8, at his residence, No. 7 West 22d St., Alfred Corning Clark, in his 52d year.
Funeral private.

EDGAR.—On Thursday morning, April 9, 1896, at his residence, 367 West 19th St., James M. Edgar, in his 89th year.
Funeral services at his late residence on Monday at 11 A. M. Interment private.

ELLIOTT.—Sarah B., widow of the late John Elliott.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYT.—In Danbury, Conn., April 6, 1896, James Edwin Hayt.

JEWETT.—At Jacksonville, Ala., April 9, Daniel M. Jewett, son of the late John L. Jewett, aged 35 years.
Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

KNOPF.—Clinton Miner, youngest child of August E. and Allie S. Knopf, suddenly, of membraneous croup, Friday morning, April 10, aged 5 years 9 months 15 days.
Funeral private, Linden, N. J.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, April 9, at his late residence, 34 4th Place, Brooklyn, Jacob Lewis, in his 83d year.
Funeral services will take place at the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church at 1:30 P. M. Sunday, April 12.

MATURIN.—On Friday morning, April 10, at her residence, Harriette Lord Gaillard, wife of the late Edward S. Maturin.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 116 West 11th St., Sunday, April 12, at 2 P. M.
European papers please copy.

MONTROSS.—On Thursday, April 9, 1896, William Montross, in his 91st year.
Services at his late residence, 223 East 19th St., on Monday, April 13, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

OGDEN.—At Jersey City, on April 6, 1896, Emily M., wife of the late James L. Ogden.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday morning, April 11, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, 493 Jersey Av., Jersey City. Interment private.

POLLARD.—On Friday, April 10, 1896, Annie Augusta Fox, wife of Don Alonzo Pollard.
Funeral services at her late residence, 409 West 18th St., on Monday, April 13, at 2 P. M.

POPE.—On Wednesday, April 8, at the residence of Mr. Lewis Ginter, Richmond, Va., John Pope, in the 40th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday morning at Richmond, Va., after the arrival of the Northern train.

RAYNOR.—At her residence, No. 114 East 45th St., April 9, 1896, Mary Seaman, daughter of the late Samuel Raynor.
Funeral services Saturday, April 11, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 2 o'clock P. M.

ROOSEVELT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday morning, April 10, at his residence, No. 32 East 81st St., Dr. J. West Roosevelt, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av., and 20th St., on Monday morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SMITH.—On Thursday, April 9, Edith Robert, wife of Sidney Yangier Smith and daughter of the late Philip Rhinelander Robert.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., on Saturday, April 11, at 12:30.

WEILL.—On April 10, Sophie Weill, widow of Felix Weill, in her 83d year.
Funeral Sunday morning, April 12, at 9:30, from her late residence, 9 West 118th St. Please omit flowers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:55 A. M.—222 East Thirty-eighth Street; chimney; no damage.

7:30 A. M.—Shed in yard of Henry Zeltner's brewery, 817 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street; no damage.

8:45 A. M.—103 West Seventy-sixth Street; Myron Spear, dwelling; damage, $150.

3:40 P. M.—50 Front Street; R. Dickman, oil dealer; damage, $50.

4:30 P. M.—326 West Thirty-seventh Street; John Thomas; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—182 Worth Street; Charles Lee; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—345 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; occupied by Fannie Brook, tenement; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—23 Jefferson Street; M. Simon, tailor; damage, $15.

8:50 P. M.—177 West Twenty-sixth Street; occupied by Barbara Ballenstein; damage trifling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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AMATEURS HAVE A CIRCUS

ORANGE ATHLETIC CLUB BOYS PERFORM ON THE TANBARK.

Young Society Men Give a Show That Would Have Been a Credit to Professional Circus Performers—A Lad of Sixteen Rides Two Bareback Horses, and His Associates Appear as Acrobats, Leapers, Human Pyramids, and Clowns.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., April 10.—At the Riding and Driving Clubhouse to-night a big crowd of the most fashionable folk of the Oranges sat and watched in wonderment the marvelous circus performance of some of their pet society leaders, and for relief leaned back in their seats, munched peanuts and taffy, and drank their red lemonade while laughing at the more amusing, although less daring, antics of the clever clowns.

It was a genuine circus from the word "go," and the members of the Orange Riding and Driving Club and the Orange Athletic Club, who had united in arranging for the big undertaking, did themselves proud, and deserved every bit of the applause which the spectators bestowed upon them so liberally.

As it was a strictly amateur affair, with a few exceptions, no one was prepared for the finished performance given. No one can now say that the polished society stars of the Oranges are not acrobats or gymnasts as well. Everything had been admirably arranged, even to the seating of the big throng, and the indications are that to-morrow afternoon and evening the performances will be attended by an even larger crowd, if the capacity of the hall will permit. Issler's Military Band, which furnished the music, was perched up over the second balcony tier in a little alcove just large enough to contain it. There was a circus ring of the regulation size, and then there was room on each side of it for the acrobatic and gymnastic feats.

The programme opened with a grand tournament, followed by the grand entrée by fifteen members of the Riding and Driving Club on spirited steeds. Then came some fun in the amusing gymnastic feats by A. C. Holden and August Auenhammer, members of the Newark Turn Verein. The next number on the programme was probably the most realistic circus act of the night. It was the grand batule leaping, under the direction of John T. Crossley of the Orange Athletic Club, by members of his gymnastic team, who had been especially training for this event for some time. The backs of six or more horses standing side by side were easily cleared from the springboard, much to the gratification of the crowd.

Master George H. Thompson, a sixteen-year-old East Orange lad, gave a pony tumble act, and rode two horses bareback in truly professional style. George Ring and Arthur G. Hoffman gave a daring and difficult double trapeze performance, and then Lieut. Arthur Von Leonhardi, the riding master of the club, introduced his trick horse Koneweka, and was loudly applauded for the exhibition he gave.

W. B. Hopkins and H. J. Kochler of the athletic club football team gave a boxing exhibition which was spirited and clever. Then came some fine horizontal-bar work by James Dunn, Charles F. Werner, Jr., Richard E. Boller, and Instructor John T. Crossley, with Michael J. Mulvihill as the amusing clown.

Robert Whittaker of Plainfield, the professional bareback rider, who has been training the amateurs, appeared in a new and difficult trotting act, introducing his horse Dahlman.

The Orange Athletic Club Juniors, Charles Cassidy, Robert Gray, Allan Boggs, and Halsted Williams, did some acrobatics and leaping which were very creditable, and Ernest Carl Von Gillman exhibited his thoroughbred high-school Kentucky horse, Rob Roy, to great advantage. Frank Kenebell also appeared in a menage high-school act.

Richard E. Boller, Arthur G. Hoffman, Charles F. Werner, Jr., George S. Ring, and their instructor, Mr. Crossley, appeared in the Roman ladder act, and John Dougherty gave a fine exhibition of club swinging, and afterward the acrobatic feats and "brother acts" of Richard E. Boller, Arthur G. Hoffman, and Instructor Crossley engrossed the attention of the admiring audience.

William M. Meehan exhibited his educated dogs, and was followed by another professional, Miss Josephine Lowande, in daring feats of horsemanship, assisted by Frank Kenebell, as the clown.

The human pyramids were the subject of much applause, and were made by George P. Dyer, George S. Ring, Arthur G. Hoffman, John C. Kyle, W. Burr Hopkins, Wilbur Kyle, Frederick W. Cassidy, Charles Cassidy, Clarence Crocker, Richard E. Boller, Charles Lawrence, James Diney, H. O. Bohme, Charles F. Werner, Jr., Clifford W. Brown, L. R. Fay, Robert Gray, Halsted Williams, Allan Boggs, and Mr. Crossley. After funny Frank Kenebell and Arthur La Count had made a comic entrée, Robert Whittaker closed the performance with a fine exhibition of circus riding.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

A Roman Chariot Race to be the Feature of the Sports.

To-night the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association holds its annual Spring games in its handsome armory at Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. As usual, the entry list is an enormous one. But the Seventh Regiment boys know how to get rid of big fields of athletes with military precision and promptitude. So those who go to the armory this evening need have no fear but that the programme of about thirty events will be completed in time to enable them to reach their homes before the midnight bell strikes to usher in the Sabbath.

Seventh Regiment boys always have something novel on their programme to entertain their friends. This year it will be a chariot race, in which eight teams of four men, representing as many different companies, will compete. The teams will be hitched to vehicles of the chariot type, with pneumatic-tired wheels, each team being manipulated by a driver wearing Roman togas. The race will be run in four heats, and is a novelty that should be provocative of considerable fun, as well as some good sport. The heats will be at 220 yards, or once and a quarter around the track.

The games, which will begin at 8 o'clock sharp, will be run in the following order: Ninety-three-yard run, scratch, twenty-three entries; seventy-five-yard run, handicap, forty-two entries; 1,000-yard run, handicap, twenty-three entries; 440-yard run, scratch, for championship of the regiment, fourteen entries; one-mile bicycle race, scratch, for novices, sixteen entries; seventy-five yard run, handicap, trial heat for second men in first trial heats; ninety-three-yard run, for second men in first trial heats; 440-yard run, scratch, for novices, twenty-eight entries; 220-yard run, handicap, forty-one entries; ninety-three-yard run, final heat; half-mile walk, handicap; seventy-five-yard run, handicap, final heat; Roman chariot race, eight teams; fifty-yard dash race; 220-yard handicap, final heat; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, twenty-one entries; 220-yard hurdle race, for novices, scratch, twenty-seven entries; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, twenty-four entries; half-mile run, for novices for Officers' Cup, twenty-eight entries; potato race, for novices, thirty-one entries; 440-yard run, handicap, forty entries; 220-yard hurdle race, novice, final heat; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, final heat; three-mile bicycle race, handicap, twenty-one entries; three-legged race, handicap, ten entries; eight-lap relay race, six entries; putting sixteen-pound shot, handicap, twenty-two entries; running high jump, handicap, twenty entries. The field events will be begun at 8 o'clock sharp, and continued through the evening until completed, while the track events are in progress.

Music will be furnished by the regimental band, and the prizes will be distributed at the conclusion of the games.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING.

Union Squares Win Two Games—Bank of Savings Adds a Victory.

The bowling tournament of the Bank Clerks' League was continued last evening in Thumann's alleys. Four teams appeared—Hamilton, Union Square, Bank for Savings, and Southern National.

The first teams to meet were Union Square and Hamilton. Although the first mentioned eventually won, it was not until the last frame, the Hamiltons taking the lead in the third frame and maintaining it to the beginning of the tenth, when they failed to roll the simplest spares.

The Bank for Savings met the Southern National, and won handily by 106 pins, the score being 720 against Southern National's 614.

Last to show were the Southern National and Union Square, and the latter team lost no time in going to the front. The Union Square team had no trouble in placing the game to their credit, winning by 123 pins, with a total of 756, against Southern's 593. Talley (Union Square) led both teams in the matter of high score, rolling 179.

The summary is as follows:

UNION SQUARE.				HAMILTON.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Endlich	2	4	142	Mooney	4	3	153
Talley	3	5	171	O'Shigness	0	4	109
Decker	2	3	117	McClintock	4	2	158
Moench	2	6	171	Clark	1	5	144
Freund	1	4	104	Groo	2	3	134
Total	10	19	704	Total	11	17	698

FRAMES.

Union Square. 62 136 196 272 349 429 502 511 619 705
Hamilton 74 134 216 297 377 451 519 579 649 698

Averages—Union Square, 141; Hamilton, 139 3-5. Scorers—C. E. Willis, Jr., and J. Harper. Umpire—John Smith.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.				SOUTHERN NAT. BK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harper	3	6	179	Hall	0	6	133
Leech	3	2	137	Ver Valen.	0	4	117
Walsh	3	0	111	Hankin	0	3	102
Harriott	0	6	134	Johnson	2	4	143
Gallagher	3	4	159	Schlaefer	1	3	119
Total	12	18	720	Total	3	20	614

FRAMES.

Bk. for S'vgs. 80 132 218 314 375 433 505 575 648 720
So. Nat. Bk. 65 139 175 259 307 346 414 473 542 614

Averages—Bank for Savings, 144; Southern National Bank, 122 4-5. Scorers—G. Endlich and J. C. Talley. Umpire—E. Freund.

SOUTHERN NAT.				UNION SQUARE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hall	1	0	90	Endlich	2	6	164
Ver Valen.	1	2	104	Freund	2	3	134
Hankin	1	4	125	Decker	3	3	129
Johnson	3	4	165	Moench	3	3	160
Schlaefer	1	2	109	Talley	4	4	178
Total	7	12	593	Total	12	19	756

FRAMES.

Union Square. 73 158 250 321 397 469 528 611 688 756
Southen Nat. 43 111 168 234 287 351 420 564 537 593

Averages—Union Square, 151 1-5; Southern National, 118 3-5. Scorers—J. Gray and E. D. Wenck. Umpire—William J. Quigg.

The standing of the teams up to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
National Park	13	2	863
Importers' and Traders'	12	3	896
Mount Morris	12	3	864
Bank for Savings	12	4	869
Chase National	11	4	855
Sub-Treasury U. S.	11	4	821
Citizens' Savings	10	5	758
Union Square	9	8	776
Bank of Republic	8	6	877
American Exchange Nat.	8	8	805
Bank of America	7	7	774
Southern National	5	11	731
Continental	5	12	739
First National	4	11	755
Mercantile National	4	11	778
Western National	3	13	786
Hamilton	2	13	701
Mechanics' National	2	13	702

YACHTSMEN GETTING READY.

Several Big Steamers Being Overhauled at South Brooklyn.

Things are beginning to get very lively in South Brooklyn in the vicinity of the yacht basins. Several yachtsmen have given orders to have their yachts fitted out at once, and the sailing masters are engaging their crews and having the Winter coverings taken off the different vessels preparatory to scraping and painting.

John Jacob Astor's big steamer Nourmahal is at Tebo's, and work has advanced so far that the yacht will be ready to go in commission early next month. Carpenters have been at work enlarging the bridge, which, when completed, will extend all over the forward deckhouse. This work will be finished in a few days. The steam yacht Marguerite, owned by Guy Loomis of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is having new decks laid and being thoroughly overhauled. Frederick Gallatin's steamer Almy will be put on the dry dock next week, and will then be fitted out. Capt. Buckley is in charge. James W. Haviland's steamer Amorica is to be ready early next month. Mr. Haviland intends to have several changes made in the interior of the yacht this year.

Rear Commodore John H. Hanan of the Atlantic Yacht Club has ordered Capt. Pront to have the Embla ready early. The crew will begin work next Monday. The Embla's engines will be thoroughly overhauled, and the yacht will doubtless be faster than ever this year. J. Herbert Ballantyne's steamer Talisman has arrived at Tebo's from her cruise to the West Indies. The yacht will be thoroughly overhauled for the yachting season. Charles R. Flint's steamer Nada is on the small dock at Tebo's, being overhauled and repaired. Tebo is building a sloop 27 feet on the water line and 33 feet over all. Sawyer is to make the sails.

A. J. Wise has bought the steam yacht Nereid. The yacht is now in Manning's Basin, and will be overhauled soon. Other yachts in Manning's Basin to be overhauled at once are T. R. Hostetter's steamer Duquesne and Mrs. George Lewis's steamer Stranger.

New-Yorks Play Metropolitans.

The New-Yorks played the Metropolitans at Manhattan Field yesterday. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	METROPOLITAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	2	0	0	3	1	Bannon, 2b.	1	2	3	1	1
G. Davis, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0	Strowger, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	Nulligan, lf.	2	2	2	1	0
Connaughton, lf.	4	3	5	1	0	Clark, 1b.	1	1	12	3	0
H. Davis, 1b.	2	1	11	0	0	Battain, 3b.	0	1	4	0	0
Van Hn, cf.	0	2	2	1	0	Williams, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, ss.	0	1	1	0	0	Boyle, ss.	0	0	0	5	1
Clarke, c.	2	0	6	0	0	Foster, c.	0	2	1	2	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Lampe, p.	1	1	0	1	0
						Bowen, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	13	13	27	14	2	Kagey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	5	11	24	15	2

New-York	3	2	0	0	2	1	3	2	..	—13
Metropolitan	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Metropolitan, 4. Two-base hits—Connaughton, Clark, Battam, Foster. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Tiernan, (2,) Van Haltren, Gleason, H. Davis, Connaughton, Mulligan. First base on balls—By Clarke, 1; by Lampe, 1; by Bowen, 4; by Kagey, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Metropolitan, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason, Double plays—Clark and Battam; Clark, unassisted; Foster, Clark, and Battam. Struck out—By Clarke, 2; by Bowen, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Metropolitan, 8. Wild pitch—Bowen. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Boston 13, Princeton 4.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—The Princeton team was defeated by the Boston team in a well-played game to-day by the score of 13 to 4. Altman pitched an effective game for the Tigers for seven innings, but five hits being made off his delivery. Jayne proved an easy mark, and was batted out of the box in the seventh inning. Smith's errors at second were accountable for six of Boston's runs. Duffy and Sullivan carried off the honors for the Bostonians. Score by innings:

Princeton	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Boston	1	0	2	3	1	0	6	0	0	—13

Earned runs—Princeton, 3; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Altman, Duffy, and Dave Bannon. Three-base hit—Altman. Passed balls—Titus, 2. Wild pitches—Altman, 2; Jayne. Bases on balls—Off Altman, 4; off Jayne, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 5; Boston, 7. Batteries—Titus, Altman, and Jayne; Stivets, Sullivan, Mains, and Ryan.

An Enjoyable "Bicycle Evening."

Charity and bicycling formed a combination last evening at the Lenox Lyceum that resulted in materially increasing the fund for the benefit of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms, conducted by the Loyal Legion Temperance Society, at 68 and 70 University Place. The occasion was termed a "bicycle evening," and it was a very enjoyable affair. The participants to the number of nearly 150 were provided with bicycles, which they rode about the main floor, and roller skates, which were used in the lecture room on the floor below. There was music, and refreshments were served. Many of those present were young people, and they enjoyed the music ride immensely. Variety was furnished by Prof. "Ike" Johnson and A. D. Robbins, in trick bicycle riding. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Mesdames Willis A. Barnes and Charles Burchard, Miss H. N. Johnson, Dr. Silas F. Hallock, Stephen W. Collins, George Hamilton Dean, H. F. B. Hyde, Alfred L. Manierre, Arthur K. Wood, Howell Perrin, and Minturn Post Collins. The patronesses were Mesdames William E. Dodge, A. Fillmore Hyde, Seth Wellington Johnson, James Talcott, William B. Pyle, George P. Slade, Charles Burchard, Willis A. Barnes, and Miss Lucy N. Spellman.

A Big Cycling Programme.

The usual entertainment at the Brooklyn Bicycle Rink, on Clermont Avenue, to-night, will include many original features. One of the most interesting and attractive of these will be a lantern parade, with novel musical effects and new figures. There will also be a game of polo on bicycles by rink instructors, a burlesque imitation of a dude learning to ride a wheel, by Francis W. Down; a one-mile race on juveniles' wheels, and a one-lap slow race, between instructors; cycling as an art, illustrated by Francis W. Down, and a general music ride. A choice musical programme will be rendered by the rink orchestra, augmented for the occasion. On Friday evening, the 24th inst., a game of basket ball will be played at the rink between the Brooklyn Basket Ball Club and the Young Men's Christian Association of Yale team.

Does Not Apply to "L" Roads.

President Frederick Uhlman of the Brooklyn-Union Elevated Railroad Company yesterday said that the law compelling railroads to carry bicycles as baggage did not apply to elevated or surface railroad companies, and, consequently, he said his company would not carry wheels.

Dates for the National Meet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—G. D. Gideon, Chairman of the National Racing Board, has telegraphed the "'96 Meet Club" that the dates selected for the National meet in this city, Aug. 10 to 15, inclusive, have been granted.

SAWYER'S BOWLING PRIZE

PRESENTED WITH THE NEW-YORK TIMES MEDAL LAST NIGHT.

He Made the Highest Average in the Wheelmen's Bowling Tournament—Fourth Annual Banquet of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—Mayor Strong Said He Might Yet Ride a Wheel—Col. Waring Also Speaks.

The members of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs had their fourth annual banquet last night at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street and Broadway. It was late when the party sat down, and it was 11:30 o'clock before the various conundrums suggested by the Entertainment Committee were discussed by the Mayor and others who had been invited to speak.

Among those present were Mayor Strong, Chief Consul I. B. Potter, President P. Anthony Brock of the association, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning; Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey, H. Horning, A. D. Horning,

W. E. Sawyer.
Won The Times Bowling Prize.

R. F. Corcorn, Dr. Keerman, W. G. Glass, Fred W. Keer, W. E. Scudder, J. Oatman, V. F. Pelin, E. A. Bofinger, W. E. Sawyer, F. P. Prial, E. A. Smith, C. K. Starr, F. Keer, C. W. Nason, W. G. Whitaker, J. R. Post, F. C. M. Hotze, W. R. Pitman, C. A. Underhill, W. H. Blam, J. F. O'Neill, R. G. Betts, C. A. Sheehan, W. J. McCormick, M. A. King, and R. H. Bartsch.

The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting and several of the clubs had sent banners won in competition to be hung on the walls. The Riverside Wheelmen sent down a lot of prizes that made a good showing on a side table. Among these were two banners and a large silver plaque presented by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Frank O'Neil acted as toastmaster, and the first conundrum he proposed was: "Why are we here?" President Anthony Brock briefly told about the association and its objects, and said that a plan he was trying to put through was the consolidation of the Metropolitan, Long Island, and New-Jersey Associations, and form one association, with about 12,000 members.

Mayor Strong was the next speaker, and he was to tell why he was there. In introducing the Mayor, Mr. O'Neile ventured to answer the question by saying the Mayor would meet no politicians at the banquet, and would leave the gout at home. He hoped he would soon learn to ride the silent steed, and then no politicians could worry him.

Mayor Strong was heartily cheered as he rose to respond. He said that he was there to keep out of the way of the cyclists who were riding up and down Broadway. The Mayor told a funny story about the trouble he had had in finding the Columbia, and then, referring to bicycling, said that it had become a great craze in this and other countries. He was always with the under dog, and for that reason did not think he would ride a wheel. "My son has a wheel and my daughter has become an enthusiast," said the Mayor, "and some time ago they tried to induce their mother to ride, but her hair is a little too gray. Only recently, however, she said that if they would buy a wheel and would teach her to ride she might be induced to try at Richfield. So, after all, I may have to surrender. The real reason I came to-night was to have some fun. Notwithstanding that I intend to get away from the City Hall and get with the boys, knowing that the boys who ride bicycles are the sort to have a little music, I came to-night to be amused."

Chief Consul I. B. Potter talked on cranks. Before he spoke on the subject he suggested that the Mayor should write at once to Gov. Morton, asking him to sign the Bicycle Baggage bill. He said cranks had made the world what it is, and he was glad to speak on that honorable and ancient order.

"Col Waring told "How Wheelmen Can Help Us," Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey talked of "Affairs Across the River," and Charles A. Sheehan, an ex-President, told "What Inspired the Association." Other speakers were Fred Keer and E. G. Whitaker.

After all the speeches the prizes won in the bowling tournament that has just ended were presented by President P. A. Brock. The first team prize went to the Atalanta Wheelmen, the second to the Golden Rods, and the third to the Riverside Wheelmen. Three prizes were offered for the highest individual averages. The first prize was given by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a handsome gold medal, and was won by Walter Earl Sawyer of the Golden Rods after a hard fight.

In presenting the medal Mr. Brock paid a high compliment to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the interest it had taken in amateur sports and particularly in bicycling.

The second prize was won by C. K. Starr of the Golden Rods, and the third by C. Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen.

CHAIRMAN GIDEON EXPLAINS.

No Rule That Would Warrant Him in Refusing that Buffalo Sanction.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—George D. Gideon, Chairman of the Racing Board, was asked to-day his reasons for granting a sanction to a Buffalo athletic club which had been blacklisted by the Amateur Athletic Union, and thereby bringing on himself the condemnation of the latter organization. In answer to the inquiry Mr. Gideon said:

"Well, here is the whole matter in a nutshell: I'm placed here to carry out the laws as I find them—not to interpret them or make new ones for myself. Just cast your eyes over this copy of the articles of agreement between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen, and tell me whether there is anything contained therein that would warrant me in refusing to grant a sanction to the club in question. It may be that the articles of agreement are poorly drawn up, and that the League of American Wheelmen has all the better of it, as some say, but surely I am not to be called to account for that."

An inspection of the articles referred to by Mr. Gideon certainly seemed to warrant his action. While several conditions are imposed upon the Amateur Athletic Union in running off bicycle events at meetings held by it or any of the clubs of which it is composed, there is nothing contained in them which similarly binds the League of American Wheelmen.

When Mr. Gideon was asked what effect it would have upon the League of American Wheelmen if the Amateur Athletic Union should sever relations with it, he smiled and, while refusing to say anything explicit, intimated that the Amateur Athletic Union would have its hands full in the event of an open rupture between it and the league.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The meeting of the Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn on Thursday evening was largely attended. Fifteen new members were elected, all being old-time riders. The Centrals will have their first club run to-morrow to Coney Island, starting from Prospect Park at 2 o'clock.

—Charles H. Cooley, Jr., who has been connected with The American Cyclist in its advertising department during the last two years, has resigned to become manager of the bicycle department of George W. Flint & Co.'s house in Hartford.

—The Lincoln Wheelmen are going on what should be a very pleasant run to-morrow. Bayside, L. I., is the objective point. Capt. Badanes will lead the party, starting from the clubhouse at 228 East Broadway at 1:30 o'clock.

—The Cycle Club's entertainment in the armory building, Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place, Brooklyn, this evening, will include a music ride, coasting race, bottle race, combination race, and a general ride.

—Clubs desiring representation in the Sunday Run Directory, to be printed in this column on Saturdays, beginning next week, should send notices and schedules of trips as soon as issued.

—Plans are being formulated for a dinner in this city in the near future to be given by the wheelmen in honor of the framer of the Bicycle Baggage bill, Assemblyman W. W. Armstrong.

—James Clarence Hyde, a well-known figure in Bohemia, has made arrangements to spend a part of the Summer on a bicycle tour from the metropolis to Novia Scotia.

—Coney Island will to-morrow be the destination of the members of the Gramercy Wheelmen on their regular weekly run. Capt. John Lechler will pilot the party.

—Grant's tomb will be visited to-morrow by the Paramount Wheelmen on their regular club run.

Bits of Yachting News.

E. R. Ladew's steam yacht Orienta is at Nixon's shipyard, at Elizabethport, to have a new boiler put in and be generally overhauled.

E. H. Harriman's steam yacht Spendthrift is at Tebo's. She will be fitted out at once.

F. A. Schermerhorn's steam yacht Empress has arrived at Manning's Basin, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn.

J. R. Drexel's steam yacht Sultana will be docked at the Erie Basin this week.

J. Rogers Maxwell is going to have the schooner Emerald in the finest possible shape to meet the Colonia this year. She is being thoroughly overhauled at Tebo's.

Thorpe & Co. are making new sails for Vice Commodore Hillyer's jib and mainsail yacht Ramona. The Ramona belongs to the Columbia Yacht Club.

Thomas L. Arnold of the Atlantic Yacht Club has sold the forty-foot sloop Choctaw to J. Montgomery Strong. The Choctaw will still race under the Atlantic's flag.

Major J. Fred Ackerman's sloop Gaviota is at Port Jefferson having her sails refitted by F. M. Wilson.

Allison V. Armour's steamer Ituna has been at Port Jefferson all the Winter. She has been thoroughly overhauled by J. M. Bayles & Son and is now in commission.

As usual the first steam yacht in commission this year was "Gus" Sidenberg's Theresa. This boat was designed by Gielow and is in commission longer than any other yacht each year.

Charles M. Brooks has sold the sloop yacht Nautilus to John J. McCue of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

C. L. Hubbard's steam yacht Kalolah is being overhauled at New-London. She will go into commission May 1.

Hazen Morse's catboat Kitty is being overhauled at New-Rochelle. She will be ready in a few days.

Henry H. Rogers has purchased the cutter Lotowana. She will be enrolled in the fleet of the New-Bedford Yacht Club. The Lotowana was built by Lawley in 1889 from designs by the late Edwards Burgess.

Nathaniel Hathaway, who has just joined the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, is having a yawl built at Smith's yard, at Fairhaven, Mass., which will be named Kraken. The Kraken will be 36 feet on the water line, 48 feet over all, 15 feet beam, and 4 feet draught. She will have 6 feet 2 inches headroom under the cabin trunk.

William D. Howland of New-Bedford has had a yawl designed by W. Fife, Jr., which is being built at New-Bedford. She is 52 feet over all, 36 feet on the water line, 11 feet 4 inches beam, and 7 feet draught. There is a large skylight on deck giving 6 feet of headroom over the floor. The lines indicate that the yacht will have considerable speed.

OLD GERMAN SOLDIERS MEET.

With Ball and Banquet Celebrate Their Country's Victories.

Der Deutsche Landwehr Verein of New-York, comprising many of the oldest reserve men of the Army of Germany in America, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last night in Everett Hall, 30 East Fourth Street, with a ball. The veterans wore the regulation German Army uniform, and many wore honorary medals for extraordinary service.

The ball was also in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German peace jubilee at the close of the Franco-German war. The entertainment was in charge of: Festival President—Capt. J. Von Seebeck; Secretary—William Stritter; Treasurer—A. Mistele; Floor Committee—E. Walther, floor manager; William Meyer, assistant floor manager; A. Riesenburger, J. Garlick; Reception Committee—S. Samuels, J. Heinlein; Door Committee—L. Michael. William Stritter, M. Gerstmann.

At the banquet table the association was presented with an édition de luxe of the history of the war between Germany and France, the gift of Richard Kessler, a veteran.

Der Deutsche Landwehr Verein was organized April 10, 1871, by resident Germans who had been enrolled on the reserve rolls of the army of the Fatherland. They were called together for the purpose of celebrating the peace jubilee at the close of the Franco-German war. It has since been continued as a social and benevolent organization, and is the oldest German military organization in America. The verein is divided into two sections, the civil and military divisions.

The officers of the civil division are: Honorary President—William Berry; President—William Steinecker; Vice President—J. Garlick. The military division has for its officers: Lieutenant Colonel—A. Riesenburger, à la suite; Captain Commanding—A. Gauss; Adjutant Premier Lieutenant—William Meyer; Paymaster—A. Mistele; Sergeant—William Stritter.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE COURSES.

Nearly All to be Open to Officers of the Naval Reserves.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, President of the Naval War College, and his staff are busily engaged in preparing the course for next season, which will be opened June 1. It is expected that Assistant Secretary McAdoo will deliver the opening address, as he has done for two seasons past.

It has been decided to open nearly all, or quite all, of the course to officers of the Naval Reserves. This will be the only departure in its conduct that is worthy of note. On general principles, however, the course will be of much broader scope than ever before, and it is expected that many of the theories in tactics will be given a practical demonstration in the bay, where there is ample room and excellent facilities.

It is generally understood here that the Secretary of the Navy has already notified, or will soon notify, the militia authorities of the several States that the officers of their divisions of Naval Reserves are to be admitted to some part of the course, and such officers as these authorities may designate will receive instructions as to rules and regulations of the college at an early date. Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby of the Naval Reserves of Rhode Island has taken parts of the courses of the last two years by special permission of the Secretary of the Navy, but no other Naval Reserve officer has ever had any standing at the college. It has always been recognized, however, that practical instruction in the art of torpedo warfare was in line with the purpose of the institution, and the Naval Reserves, and special effort will be made in this direction. It is understood that fully a score of Naval Reserve officers from various parts of the country will be in attendance at the college.

A Boy's Fight with an Eagle.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A few days ago Paul Kuehn, a boy living a few miles from Antigo, Wis., had a fight with a bald eagle, and while it lasted it was a battle for life. Young Kuehn was out hunting on Trap River, and saw a huge bird on the ice about forty rods ahead of him. When the bird saw him it began to approach, and when within a distance of a few feet made a lunge for the lad. Kuehn's gun was not loaded, but using it as a club, he succeeded in felling the bird. He pounded the eagle on the head until he thought life was extinguished, and carried it home, a distance of twelve miles, as a trophy of his prowess. When he reached home he found that the monarch of the clouds was still alive. It measured 7 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, and is of the same species as the old Wisconsin war eagle, "Abe."

Few Vacancies for West Pointers.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There are but five vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant available for this year's graduates at the Military Academy. There cannot be more than ten places, allowing for known and probable vacancies. This year's class will number about seventy-two cadets, and very likely sixty of them are destined to be appointed additional Lieutenants and compelled to wait for a commission. Most of these will have to be carried into the following year and will interfere with the appointment of graduates of 1897, and probably 1898 classes. There has never been so few vacancies for the graduates as there are this year.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Financial Showing of the Boulevard Railroad Company.

The report of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1894, published in the second volume of the Report of the New-York Railroad Commissioners, shows that, up to June 30, 1893, the deficit in the company's income was $56,069.48, and that during the year ending June 30, 1894, there was a further deficit of $751.89, making an aggregate deficit of $56,821.37. Since the operation of an extension of the Sixth Avenue Railroad to Ninety-sixth Street, via Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Company's traffic has steadily decreased. The women living upon the upper west side of the city have transferred their patronage from it to the Sixth Avenue line, being thus enabled to reach the shopping district.

The "Boulevard" Company has not earned the 6 per cent. interest upon its $1,500,000 of second mortgage bonds. These bonds might be retired, and 5 per cent. bonds substituted for them, through the efforts of a lessee company, but this, it is said, would impose upon the lessee company the responsibility for interest to the amount of $75,000 per year. It has been reported that the Third Avenue Railroad Company has procured control of the "Boulevard" road, taking its stock at a valuation of $1,300,000. Five per cent. upon that sum is $65,000. Apparently the Third Avenue Company has undertaken to make itself responsible for a deficiency of $56,-821.37.

President Perkins's Views.

CHICAGO, April 10.—In the annual report of the Burlington system, which was issued yesterday, President Perkins says: "If persons taking business risks never received more than what would be considered a fair return on safe loans, nobody would ever take risks in building railroads or in anything else. To leave this out of sight, and so legislate that the owners of railroads who take the risk and often lose everything, shall not, when successful, receive more profit than a fair return on good security, is a policy which can only result in retarding and crippling the means of transportation, and eventually forcing the public to provide such means by taxation, with a long train of evils as inevitable as they are obvious. Railroads necessarily must take the risk of crop failures and business depression, and it is both unjust and unwise to load them down in addition with excessive taxation and arbitrary rate regulation, while the price of things they buy and the wages they pay are left to the natural law of supply and demand."

The operating expenses and taxes in 1895 were $16,710,538, an increase of $426,472 over 1894; passenger earnings were $5,655,-388; increase, $90,015; freight earnings, $10,-135,165; decrease, $534; net earnings, $8,103,-653; decrease, $219,413.

In Favor of the Pullman Company.

RICHMOND, Va., April 10.—The most important case considered in the State Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday was that of D. D. Connell's executor vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio and Pullman Palace Car Companies. D. D. Connell was a well-known business man of Ohio, who was shot in his berth on one of the defendants' sleeping cars, near Waynesborough, Va., on the night of Aug. 1, 1891. The assassin, it is supposed, slipped into the coach, shot Connell down, and then hastily escaped. The wounded man was removed to Charlottesville, where he died. Both companies were sued $10,000 damages in the Circuit Court of Richmond. Defendants demurred to the declaration, and the demurrer was sustained. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals. Judge Keith in a somewhat lengthy opinion sustained the lower court in upholding the demurrer of the companies, thus throwing the case out of court.

The conclusion of the Court is that Connell lost his life in a manner which the defendants could not have foreseen or provided against. To do so, the opinion says, would be to require of them more than human foresight as to the minds and motives of men, and make them insurers of the lives of their passengers.

The Red Lake Reservation.

E. D. Spencer, the New-York General Agent of the Great Northern Railroad, authorizes the following announcement: "The Red Lake Reservation will open May 15, instead of May 1. Our towns of Fosston, McIntosh, Red Lake Falls, St. Hillaire, and Thief River Falls are nearest to the lands to be opened. These places are on the branch lines from Crookston, the seat of the United States Land Office. Intending settlers will have time between trains to visit the Government office there and get any needed information. Our land department has an office just across the street from the Crookston depot, in charge of George Purvis, to whom you can recommend persons who may be looking for a location."

**

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST—Choice rooms; southern exposure; superior table; references.

NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Will soon be vacated, handsome furnished suite, suitable for family or party of gentlemen, with board. 71 Madison Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

13th ST., 128 WEST.—Pleasant furnished square room; running water; bath; family private; gentlemen.

33d ST., 3 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for a gentleman or doctor; breakfast optional; private family.

83d ST., NO. 43 WEST.—Choice of two newly furnished rooms to let; strictly private family.

177 WEST 47th, NEAR BROADway.—Well furnished rooms; large and small; attendance; breakfast; very reasonable; gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a place for a competent chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, at present employer's, between 10 and 5 o'clock, 3 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Scotch young girl in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 33 West 11th St., in store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework. 4 Horatio St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Canadian girls; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; first-class reference. 234 East 29th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; French; in small private family or for bachelors; no washing; best city reference. Call or address M. P., 215 West 36th St.; ring bell with name.

COOK.—By a competent cook; willing and obliging; understands pastries; excellent city reference. Margaret Henry, care of Mrs. Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages from $25 to $30 per month; best city references. M. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; understands French and German cooking; best city references; only in good family where kitchenmaid is kept. E. F., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an English Protestant cook; private family; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class cooking in all branches; good references; wages, $25 to $40. I. D., 312 East 41st St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By a single Englishwoman, age 40, as cook and housekeeper for bachelor; wages, $40; best of references. Advertiser, 355 West 45th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; good plain cook; country preferred; good reference. 230 West 18th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 342 East 26th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city or country; city reference. Inquire in store, 272 East 41st St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By a neat German; economical cook; excellent baker; assist with washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English woman; capable of taking chef's place; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in small, private family; best city references; two days. Competent, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By American woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daugater for up-stairs work and waiting; good reference. 19 West 67th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook by the day, week, or month; no cards nor offices answered. 148 East 85th St.

COOK.—Protestant; wages, $25; good references; city or country. A. A., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; good reference. 159 West 33d St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; first-class cutter, fitter, speaking several languages, wants more customers, home or out; take engagement for country. Capacity, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter and draper; ladies' and misses' suits; also evening dresses; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diobu; will make gowns from $8 to $14; best of city reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By well-educated, North German, experienced kindergartener, teaching German, English, and French; also a good needleworker, as governess or companion. L. Z., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes situation as governess for French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Apply, Mrs. F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

COMPANION TO WEALTHY ELDERLY LADY or Couple.—By refined middle-aged American lady, widow of physician; experienced in first-class housekeeping. Highest References, 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as maid and seamstress, or sewing and chamberwork; understands dressmaking and fine sewing; best city reference. Mulgrave, care Sulzer, 140 West 52d St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 38 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in duties as maid; all kinds of sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; city reference; wages, $20. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

MAID.—English; good hairdresser, sewer, and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; references. Nicholas. 720 5th Av.

MAID.—French maid; speaks German; good seamstress and packer; references. E. L. M., 341 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss; willing and obliging. Marie, 115 East 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; very best city reference; present employer can be seen. L., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; first-class reference; no objection to country. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city references. 161 East 52d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; in private families; best city references. 132 East 50th St., Donohue's bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German person as infant's nurse; take full charge of young infant; understands sterilized milk; first-class family; good references; only young infant. 810 Park Av., present employer's.

NURSE.—A Swedish young lady, speaking several languages, would like to give service for traveling expenses for going abroad, being nurse; can furnish highest references. H. A., 1,338 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian families preferred. Remer Bell, 338 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as children's nurse; best city reference. 101 East 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork; understands dressmaking and fine sewing; best city reference. Mulgrave, care of Sulzer, 140 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German Protestant as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or as maid to an elderly lady. 880 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; city reference; wages, $25. M. C., Box 309, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as waitress and chambermaid; first-class city reference. 430 West 54th St., housekeeper's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as waitress in a private family; best personal references. 116 West 63d St.; ring McCarthy's bell.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; country for Summer; best city reference. 171 East 83d St., care Mrs. Kelly.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; best of city references. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

KINDERGARTENER—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

AS BUTLER OR VALET AND WIFE AS PARlormaid or take care of bachelor's apartments; got two and a half and three and a half years' city references. P. M., 337 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Swiss man in a first-class family where parlormaid is kept; best city references. P. H., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler or valet; English; good city references. G. B., 66 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young man; single; long reference; present employer can be seen. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swede; best of city references. Albert, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler, or butler and valet; by a competent man, where second man or parlormaid is kept; English; age, 32; first-class reference. J. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; tall; good appearance; age, 42; one year's excellent reference from present place; fourteen years' London service. 743 6th Av., Doson.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent, highly recommended young man as butler or second man; first-class city and country references. Personal, 960 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; just disengaged; family going abroad; has best recommendations as to capacity, honesty, sobriety; good care of silver. J., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishman; family going to Europe; best city references; present employer can be seen. Shelley, 25 East 60th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class city references. G. S., care of A. Pudner, 217 East 70th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By young colored man in private family; has first-class city reference; city or country. C. B., 95 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; would take single-handed place; has best city references. M. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 29; just disengaged; thorough servant; good references. C. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wants position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. 55 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant; long experience; present employer can be seen; single; age 33. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—English; six years' city reference; disengaged when suited; age, 37; single. H. C., 253 West 35d St.

BUTLER.—Married; to take care of house; best references. S. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to take care of private house for Summer; unquestionable references. Mortimer, 168 West 88th St.

CARETAKER.—By a young couple, German, no children, to take care of private house for the Summer; excellent references. Piredigkeit, 107 East 89th St.

CARETAKER.—Wanted, a house to care for during the Summer months by man and wife; best references. Caretaker, care of paint shop, 2 7th Av.

Coachmen.

A1 COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; first-class references; last employer can be seen. A. S., 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; competent and experienced city driver; 15 years at the business; wishes a position on account of family going to Europe; best of reference for sobriety and ability; good appearance; willing and obliging. Henry, Albemarle Stables, care of A. D. Moulton, 22d St. and Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 5 feet 10 inches; aged 32; a careful city driver; six years' first-class city references; will be disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can handle four or tandem if required; family can be seen. Coachman, care of Clifford, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; ten years' experience; five years' city reference as driver; two years with last employer; disengaged on account of family giving up horses. T. M., 201 West 77th St., care of Foley.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, reliable, single man; German; understands proper care of horses, carriages, lawn, walks; good milker; will be generally useful; country place wanted until May 27. City or country; reference. D. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Competent and trustworthy; to take charge of first-class establishment; good, careful city driver; English; age 36; married; strictly temperate; highest personal and written references. R. James, care E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; six years with present employer, five with former, who can be seen; willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful. J. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad highly recommend thoroughly competent, honest, respectful, faithful, stylish-appearing married man; skillful driver; with moderate expectations. Hughes, 109 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; disengaged on account of employer going to Europe; employer can be seen till April 10; city or country; country preferred. L. Fletcher, care Ryerson & Brown, 128 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly understands care horses, harness, carriages; excellent city references; experienced, sober, honest; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK or LAUNdress.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; both thoroughly understand their duties; are willing and obliging; very industrious; highest city references. 226 East 21st St.

COACHMAN.—By a perfectly sober and honest coachman; especially good for ladies and children; 17 years with present employer. Can be seen any morning, between 9 and 10, or any evening, between 8 and 9, at 12 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By sober young man having first-class reference from last and former employers, who can be seen; country preferred. E. G. S., 246 West Houston St.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business; thoroughly honest, sober, obliging; no incumbrance; capable city driver and very good rider; best reference. 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his man; English; four years' reference; good, careful driver; thoroughly understands his duties. Sobriety. Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a situation for my coachman, as I am giving up horses; has been in my employ several years. J. Macdonough, 78 Trinity Place, New-York City.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business thoroughly; honest, sober, obliging; no incumbrance; capable city driver, and very good rider; best reference. 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and competent man; just disengaged; four years in last place; best city references; last employer can be seen. 1,036 3d Av., third bell.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober; willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes to secure situation for his coachman; married; age 34; ten years' personal city references. Present employer's, 13 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—By single man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; city or country. M. C., 8 Dale Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; country place the year round; splendid references as coachman; first-class horseman. A. E. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thorough horseman in all its branches; capable of doing all kinds of horse work; 13 years' reference. Francis Lenord, 25 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class city reference. Jack, 411 West 56th St., care Gee.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman as coachman; single; first-class city references as to competency; city or country; latter preferred. S. G., 1,057 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman and groom on gentleman's country place; good caretaker and driver; first-class reference. M. H., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; single; unexceptionable reference as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety; a good country place preferred. A. B., care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; country preferred; first-class references. P., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; city or country; first-class papers and can be well recommended. T. H. W., 159 West 100th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; nine years in present place; never had any lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; honest, sober, obliging; careful, city, stylish driver; best of reference. F. D., 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly experienced in horses, carriages, and harness; best references. Carl Shultz, Noroton, Conn.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a gardener as head gardener; English; married; no family; ten years' reference from last place; thoroughly experienced in graperies, greenhouses, orchids, lawn, flowers, and kitchen garden; strictly temperate. J. King, 301 East 100th St.

GARDENER.—Age 32; single; 15 years' experience in private places; first-class man in all branches of horticulture; first-class testimonials from Europe and America. X. Y. Z., Box 112 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; without children; on gentleman's place or horticultural establishment; fine references. Charles Reinert, 223 Washington St., Hoboken.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; private place, where two or more are kept; well up in glass, lawns, vegetables, stock, &c.; excellent testimonials. Hex, Box 216 Times.

GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener and florist; five years' first-class city reference from present employer, who can be seen. J. M., Box 806 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER, &c.—By gardener and useful man on gentleman's place; handy with carpenter's tools; reference. J. H., 106 West 42d St.

GARDENER.—A gentleman desires to find a place for a competent gardener. H. Godwin, 52 Lafayette Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an experienced man; understands hot and cold greenhouses, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the management of gentleman's place; Scotch; married; age, 38; excellent references from past and present employers. Alexander E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Protestant; thorough in care of horses, driving, &c.; willing, competent to take charge of country place; personal reference. J., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Understands care of horses and harness; good driver; honest, sober, and obliging; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 10 to 1 o'clock, at 377 5th Av.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; can drive; good rider; city or country; good references. A. J., care of Clark, 233 East 14th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Under a butler; Swede; age, 20; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; personal reference. Danielson, 242 East 27th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in a private family; over two years' city reference. Treanor, 785 7th Av.

SECOND MAN.—Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties, and can furnish excellent references. James, care janitor, 525 Park Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman who understands his business; first-class references. E. W., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Gardener; care of horses, cows, lawns, and roads; willing to make himself generally useful on gentleman's place in country; best city reference. C., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By man to do general work on gentleman's place; can give first-class reference. W. McSweeney, 546 West 40th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of horses; handy with tools; strictly sober; best references; country preferred. H. S., 420 East 84th St.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—Gentleman very highly recommends well-experienced traveling servant; with him nine months; to gentleman or ladies going to Europe; age, 32; knows five languages, Europe, and the East very well; twelve years' excellent testimonials. Francis, 7 East 57th St.

VALET.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties; single; age, 34; height, 5 feet 10 inches; state terms. A. B., 1,026 3d Av.

VALET or BUTLER.—Speaks several languages; experienced traveler and other accomplishments; to a gentleman. V. P., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. F. F., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By an intelligent young man to travel with a gentleman to Europe; first-class references. A. K., 34 West 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

AN EXPERIENCED TEA AND GROCERY clerk wishes position in store; good reference; first-class counter hand. W., care of Mrs. Noble, 99 East 114th St.

COOK.—A clergyman recommends a Swedish man, who has lived with him for the last ten months, as excellent cook and housekeeper for yacht, family, or single gentleman. V. Palmer, 207 East 16th St., present employer's.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

PAINTER'S WORK.—Ceiling decorated with flowers, gilded lines, $3 up; rooms papered, $2 up, rooms painted, $1.25 up. S. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, and DECORATing done; city or country. M. Eschwege, 121 Avenue C, near 8th St.

YOUNG MEN, TWO, 21 AND 22; SPEAK GERman and English; willing to work at anything. Sarin Onns, 31 Columbia Place, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A girl between 20 and 25 years of age as seamstress and to do light chamberwork and a little waiting; must be healthy, willing, and obliging, and have recent personal city reference. H. M., Post Office Box 2,636, New-York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—For the Summer; a man to clean windows, sidewalk, and carry coal to kitchen; recommendation as to honesty, &c., required; wages, $6 per month. Private Dwelling, Box 208 Times.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Fresh Paint at the Grocery.

From The Detroit Free Press.

In spite of the business he had engaged in, the corner grocer was not devoid of sympathy for his fellow-man. The fact that he put down 27 cents on the passbook every time he sold 6 cents' worth of young onions was due to his having been born a lightning calculator. In the kindness of his heart, he said to his assistant:

"Hiram, you'd better hang a sign out in front of the door where the painters have been at work. Somebody will come along and rub against it if you don't."

"That's so," replied Hiram. "We want to look out for that. Paint costs money these hard times."

He had scarcely concluded his work of lettering and hanging the placard, when the young woman who had not been married very long came around the corner. She stopped to look at the notice.

"Is there anything we can do for you today?" asked the grocer.

She paid no attention to him, but read aloud, in a thoughtful way, "Fresh paint."

Then she stepped up to it, and put her forefinger into it, while the grocer nearly swooned.

"Excuse me, ma'am," he said, "but that sign was put there to warn people not to—"

With a look of superb dignity, she said:

"It looks like very nice paint, Mr. Scooper. If you are sure that it is perfectly fresh, as you represent, you may send me a pint or so to try."

The Ohio Woman Asserts Herself.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Now terror strike the craven band that dares
our way oppose!
Confusion seize the ruthless hand that touches
plume or rose!
Gird on, gird on, my daughters dear, with pin
and tape and all,
The hats that I have picked for you, so gay, so
wide, so tall!
Then follow, follow in my wake, in spite of man
or law—
And be your oriflamme to-night the helmet of
mamma!

With courage high, unto our seats we'll sweep
adown the aisle,
And when the men use naughty words we'll
smile a haughty smile.
We'll make our heads go right and left and hide
the footlight glare,
And when the usher pleads with us we'll freeze
him with a stare.
Oh, what care we for managers, for Fosdick and
his law?
Then be your oriflamme to-night the helmet of
mamma!

Aggravated.

From The Washington Star.

He gets violent sometimes on very short provocation, and when he slammed the book down on the floor, his wife knew that it wasn't anything very serious. But for the sake of seeming interested, she inquired:

"What is the matter, Horatio?"

"I wish," he exclaimed, angrily, "that this author would quit calling me 'gentle reader.'"

"It doesn't make any difference, does it?"

"Yes, it does make a difference. It's an untruthful assumption. I don't like the way he writes, and I ain't gentle when I read his books. If I didn't get started in before I knew it, so that I want to see how his miserable story comes out, I wouldn't tolerate his bad grammar and worse sense for a minute. And when I'm doing my best to be patient and bear with him, to have him come along and pat me on the back and call me 'gentle reader' gets me riled, and I can't help showing it!"

New Definitions.

From The San Francisco Post.

Inmates of the Home for Feeble-Minded Children at Glen Ellen often surprise their teachers by bright questions and witty answers.

"Now, children, which one of you can tell me what grass is?" asked one of the instructors the other day. She selected one little girl from among those who waved their hands in furious attempts to gain recognition, and she promptly answered:

"Little live green streaks."

"What is a doll?" was the next question, and a little boy answered:

"It is a cry baby turned into nothing."

Unjust.

From The Philadelphia Family Call.

"You supervising Principals don't have anything to do; you sit in your cozy office, read the newspapers, and stop once in awhile to push an electric call button to call up some boy or teacher," said a Councilman to Principal Daniel N. Hutchin of the Northern Liberties School.

"You are mistaken," rejoined Mr. Hutchin, severely. "You are very much mistaken. I do not push the electric button; I have a boy there to push it for me."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR the United States Marine Corps.—Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., April 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of May next, for furnishing rations, fuel, forage, and laundry work to the U. S. Marine Corps, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 30th of June, 1897, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Coasters' Harbor Island, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia and League Island, Penn.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal., and Sitka, Alaska. Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing supplies, consisting of cloth, kersey, flannel, blankets, helmets, military stores, brooms, brushes, &c., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermasters, Philadelphia, Penn., or Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing stationery to be delivered to the Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing the quantities of ice that may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, at the following named places, to be delivered daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted:) Headquarters Marine Corps, 70 pounds; Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., 100 pounds, and Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., 100 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the places named free of expense to the United States. Specifications, blank forms of proposals, and all information can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and at the Assistant Quartermaster's office, 100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects, and bids from manufacturers of or regular dealers in supplies only will be considered. Bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Proposals may be made for one or more articles deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article or place of delivery. They should be indorsed, "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, Forage, Laundry Work, or Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, photographic and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery for the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, and the Civil Service Commission. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, &c., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year above indicated. Also for such fuel, lumber, hardware, drugs, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, and other supplies as may be required by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively, during the same period. At the same time and place proposals will also be received for the washing of towels for the department, its bureaus, and the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1897, as well as for the purchase during that period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids (except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, schedules of items, specifications, and instructions will be furnished to bidders on application to the Chief Clerk of the department; requests for blanks should specifically designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All the proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Chief Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing July 1, 1896: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass., and Washington Barracks, D. C. Also the fresh vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required for use at above named posts, (except Forts Adams, McPherson, and Myer, and St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks,) during five months commencing July 1, 1896; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHT ELEVATORS.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, May 4, 1896, for furnishing and erecting at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, five hydraulic freight elevators in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office or at Schuylkill Arsenal. Full information regarding the work to be performed will be given upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. A guarantee of 10 per centum of the value must accompany each proposal. Blanks for proposals will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Elevators," and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following supplies: Stationery, duplicating supplies, printers' material, and seed packets; laboratory supplies, lumber, and packing boxes; fuel, painters' material, plumbers' material, ice, forage, car seals, card tags, and hog rings; brooms, brushes, etc.; flowerpots, cleaning carpets, and washing tents; telegraph and hardware supplies; flags, instrument supplies, maps, map frames, and purchase of waste paper. Full information, with schedules and blanks, can be obtained upon application to the department, or the Weather Bureau. Persons applying should specify the class of articles upon which they desire to submit bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—War Department, Supply Division, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (consisting of brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, &c.) for the War Department and its bureaus and offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Blank forms of proposals showing items and estimated quantities of stationery and miscellaneous supplies required will be furnished on application. Proposals must be on blank forms furnished by the department, and securely inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed on outside of envelopes, "Proposals for Stationery," and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed to R. J. WHITTON, Chief of Supply Division.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery and Miscellaneous Supplies," will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing such stationery and supplies for the Navy Department, including the Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office, in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Blank forms of proposals, giving the necessary information, will be furnished on application to this department. The department reserves the right to waive defects, and to reject any or all bids. Contracts will be awarded only to manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles to be furnished. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, MATERIAL, &c., office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., May 7, 1896, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing, and electric supplies, lumber, &c., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing material for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, and material required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. TH. E. BENEDICT, Public Printer.

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RAINES LAW IN COURT

THE MEASURE ATTACKED AS BEING UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Arguments in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Einsfeld Case—The Law Assailed by Joseph H. Choate and Samuel Untermyer and Defended by Attorney General Hancock and Julius Mayer.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court heard the arguments yesterday on the appeal from the decision of Justice Pryor, in the case of Fred G. Einsfeld, saloon keeper, who had applied for a license for the premises at 60 Beekman Street.

Einsfeld made application for a license for one year to the Excise Board on March 23, but the Excise Commissioners refused to grant it, although admitting the eligibility of the applicant in every respect, on the ground that the liquor tax law, known as the Raines law, deprived them of the power to grant any license for a period extending beyond April 30, 1896. Justice Pryor held, in certiorari proceedings, that the application had been properly refused.

This case involves the constitutionality of the Raines law, and the courtroom was crowded with lawyers and others when arguments were made yesterday.

The appellant's case was stated by Joseph H. Choate and Samuel Untermyer, and the Excise Commissioners were represented by Attorney General Hancock and Julius Mayer.

Mr. Untermyer said the applicant for the license had complied with all the requirements of the law and the regulations of the Excise Board, and was eligible in every respect, both in regard to his character and the fitness of the premises. His application had been rejected because the Excise Commissioners had held that, under Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, known as the liquor tax law, they had no power to grant it for the full period of one year.

Mr. Untermyer attacked the constitutionality of the law on the following grounds:

1. That it violates Article III., Section 20, of the Constitution, in that it appropriates public money for local or private purposes, and that it was not passed by two-thirds of each House constituting the Legislature.

2. It ignores and violates the Revised Constitution, in that it attempts to set up a classification totally in conflict with that of the Constitution.

3. So far as concerns certain provisions in the bill, it is a special city law, and whatever may be the general tenor of the act, as to the amount of tax imposed and the punishment for violation of the law, it is essentially a special law, one making a special rule for each of the cities of the first-class; and as each city had not interests identical with the other, under the Constitution, it should have been submitted to the Mayors of the cities.

4. It is a tax measure, pure and simple, not a police legislation. In fact, it takes away pre-existing restrictions, and, instead of vesting in the department created with respect to this traffic a discretion such as was vested in the old Boards of Excise, it takes away all existing discretion and makes the granting of the license, with few exceptions, an absolute right upon payment of the requisite tax.

Attorney General Hancock said that the principal objection made to the new liquor law is in regard to the appropriation features of the measure; that is, to that part of the bill which provides that two-thirds of the moneys collected shall be payable to the cities and towns of the respective localities in which the money was collected. It is alleged, he said, that this requires a two-thirds vote of the members of the Legislature. If that contention were true, if the two-thirds cannot be paid to the cities and towns, it would be unfortunate for the cities, he declared, but it certainly does not necessarily follow that the whole law is invalid. That is, the money will have to be disposed of in some other way by turning it over to the City Treasurer or disposing of it by legislative enactment. The cases that have been held, in regard to the Normal School law (with New-York) that the appropriation feature was invalid and unconstitutional, but that the general scheme would have to be carried out.

Mr. Hancock argued that public moneys are not necessarily derived from taxation. They come from the foreclosure of mortgages, sale of public lands, fines, and penalties. The collection of them by the State does not make them public moneys. "The agricultural law," he said, "provides that one-half of the money from forfeitures, &c., shall be used for certain specific purposes, and that the other half shall be turned into the State Treasury."

There is nothing in the State Constitution, he said, prohibiting the New-York Legislature from dividing the cities of the State of New-York for special purposes. The courts have repeatedly declared that the Legislature has the power to make an unequal burden of taxation. The remedy in such a case is with the Legislature and with the courts.

Mr. Mayer argued on the same lines.

Mr. Choate, speaking for the appellant, said there were three points on which he desired to speak, each one of which seemed to him to be fatal to this act. He added:

Your Honor will find that a man who sold liquor on this side of the Harlem River without paying a tax is subject to a penalty of not less than $1,000 for each offense, but the man who commits the same offense on the other side of the same river, within the City of New-York, is subject to a penalty of not more than $200. And throughout the State it is graduated according to the size of the city what penalty shall be paid by the citizen for the commission of the same offense. That was an arbitrary exercise of the powers of Government which is not within the powers of any Legislature whatever. "All men are supposed to be equal before the law, and especially before the criminal law.

It is a violation of the fundamental rule to deprive a man of liberty or property without due process of law. A mere act of the Legislature is not due process of law. If in the inherent nature of government and of legislation and of legislative power it does not rest in the Legislature to punish different men in different parts of the State by different measures of punishment for the same offense, then this act must be void. If the court will hold that there is no penalty lawfully imposed for violating it, then there is no law.

Nothing could more shock the moral sense or the sense of justice than to see the same offense punished according to the place where it was committed.

Mr. Choate also argued that the law is unconstitutional because the Legislature had defied the provisions of the Constitution describing the classification of cities. The Legislature had attempted to make a new classification. The Mayors and Common Councils of the cities concerned have a right, he said, to be heard.

On the conclusion of Mr. Choate's argument Mr. Untermyer asked the court to render an early decision.

Briefs were taken for consideration by the court, and decision was reserved.

MICHEL THE BROOKLYN DEPUTY.

Commissioner Lyman Chooses an Old Comrade for His Assistant.

ALBANY, April 10.—Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day took further counsel of the politicians, and appointed Col. Henry Michel to be Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn.

Michel is said to be acceptable to both the Willis and Wurster factions, though he was not the first choice of either for the place. A considerable delegation of Brooklyn politicians was here to-day laboring with Mr. Lyman over the troublesome problem of selecting the Brooklyn Deputy. Among them were Ross Appleton, Mr. Willis, Col. Michel, Frank Sperry, and others. The Wurster men wanted Jacob Brenner. The Worth men pleaded for John A. Ward. After a conference of two hours with Mr. Lyman, both sides agreed to the names of three men, any one of whom would be accepted, and they asked the Commissioner to appoint at once. The three men were Mr. Ward, J. G. Sperry, and Col. Michel. Michel has known Col. Lyman for many years. They were together in Libby Prison during the war.

In a short time after the three were submitted to him Mr. Lyman selected his old friend, Col. Michel, who at once took the oath of office. His salary will be $3,000 a year.

Commissioner Lyman announces that, having now appointed the Special Deputy Commissioners for the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, he does not intend to give attention to any other appointments during the coming week, except the subordinate appointments for the bureaus in the three cities named. He will also, during that period, give particular attention to the working out of the administrative details of those bureaus. Mr. Lyman has the apopintment of all the clerks in the offices of the Deputies in cities of the first class and also fixes their salaries.

Col. Harry W. Michell of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was yesterday appointed Special Deputy Excise Commissioner for Kings County.

Col. Michell has never held a political office, although he ran on the Republican ticket five years ago for County Clerk, and was defeated by John Cottier by 17,000 majority.

He was nominated in 1893 by the Republicans of Kings County for Supervisor at Large, but he declined to accept the place, feeling that he was nominated simply to be knocked down, and then Thomas Fitchie was prevailed upon to accept the nomination. He was elected, and his term of office expired Dec. 31 last.

Col. Michell has been for years an official searcher in the Tax Office, but he was not a city employe. He was born in this city in 1837, and went to the front with the Fighting Fourteenth Regiment in 1861 as a Corporal. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in February, 1863, and First Lieutenant in July, 1863.

During the Battle of the Wilderness he was Adjutant General of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Corps. He was wounded at Gettysburg. He was taken as a prisoner of war, and was incarcerated in the famous Libby Prison for eight months, where he cultivated the acquaintance of Henry H. Lyman, who is now the State Commissioner of Excise. That acquaintance has continued ever since, and has ripened into a strong personal friendship.

Col. Michell was exchanged at the close of the war. He was elected a Captain in 1865, Major in 1875, Lieutenant Colonel in 1883, and Colonel Nov. 30, 1885, and has been in command of the Fourteenth Regiment ever since. He is a graduate of Hamilton College. He resides in the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, and is a member of G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, Grand Army of the Republic; Coeur de Lion Encampment, Knights of St. John and Malta, and of the Union League Club.

Mayor Wurster and Commissioner Welles are endeavoring to have it appear that Col. Michell's appointment is due to their efforts, and the Worthites claim that he was a compromise candidate, favorable to both factions.

It is said, however, that Commissioner Lyman made the appointment irrespective of politics and on the ground only of personal friendship.

LAW OFFICERS PUZZLED.

A Consultation to be Held upon the Raines Law.

The prosecuting officers of this city have decided to await the decision of the courts before taking any important action under the Raines liquor law.

The Grand Jury has ceased to consider complaints of violations of the excise law. The members of the Grand Jury are puzzled by several features of the Raines law. Assistant District Attorney Battle could not give Charles Stewart Smith, foreman of the jury, any satisfactory interpretation of the measure. But he said there are many criminal cases for the Grand Jury to act upon.

Assistant District Attorney Davis held a conference yesterday with the Special Session Justices as to the prosecution of saloon keepers holding licenses under the old law.

Police Commissioner Parker, Chief of Police Conlin, and Capt. O'Brien visited the District Attorney's office yesterday, and it was reported that they sought official information as to what constitutes a "screen" under the Raines law.

It was stated yesterday that District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorney Battle, Recorder Goff, Chief of Police Conlin, and District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn will hold a consultation to-day upon the Raines law.

WILL CLOSE JERSEY CITY SALOONS.

Liquor Sellers Told Not to Keep Open Sunday.

JERSEY CITY, April 10.—It leaked out to-day that the saloon keepers of this city have received a tip to close their saloons Sunday and keep them closed. How they were notified or who notified them they decline to say.

Investigation shows that Prosecutor Winfield and Sheriff Toffey have decided to put an end to the stream of Sunday visitors from New-York, or at least to render the visit of those who come in search of Sunday beer a failure.

To this end all the court constables have been notified to report for duty at Sheriff Toffey's office at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. It is understood that they will then be assigned to various districts in the county to look after the saloons. They will not undertake to make arrests, so far as can be learned, but will merely collect evidence. The arrests will be made Monday where the circumstances warrant it, and the persons who are arrested will be at once arraigned before the General Sessions Court, thus taking the matter entirely out of the hands of the municipal authorities.

G. L. SPAULDING'S HAY AND OATS.

His Horse May Have Eaten Three Bales and Four Bags in One Night.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 10.—John Thompson was arrested last night on a complaint made by George L. Spaulding, the song writer, who accuses Thompson of robbing his oat bins and haymow. Arthur Slate was also placed under arrest this morning on the strength of a statement made by Thompson, who said Slate got the oats and hay. Each man denies stealing oats, hay, or anything else from Mr. Spaulding.

Thompson was engaged by Mr. Spaulding three months ago as coachman, and served until his arrest. Slate is a hackdriver.

Mr. Spaulding prides himself on being able to write songs and to drive horses. He has had pretty good luck with his songs, but ill luck with his horses. He bought a horse two or three years ago, and was having a good time driving about, until one afternoon his wagon was in collision with a wagon occupied by Frederic Remington, the artist. Mr. Remington, Mr. Spaulding, and a pug dog that happened along were badly shaken up. Mr. Spaulding temporarily lost his enthusiasm for driving. But a short time ago he determined to have another good horse. He finally purchased a shapely animal, jet-black, with soft coat, and of very swift pace.

All the artists, literary men, and actors that live in New-Rochelle greatly admired Mr. Spaulding's horse. They also congratulated him three months ago on securing such a fine-appearing coachman. Everything went along very well for a few days after Thompson took charge of the barns. Mr. Spaulding reprimanded the coachman only once, and that was when he caught him whistling "Two Little Girls in Blue." Mr. Spaulding wrote the song, but he does not like to hear it whistled by his hired help. Thompson promised never to do it again. The horse, however, Mr. Spaulding alleges, began to lose flesh, and kept on falling away until he was ashamed to drive it. Mr. Spaulding's friends also began to talk about the horse. "Spaulding is starving that horse. I don't see how a man can write songs and have a starved horse around," they would say to each other.

Mr. Spaulding was greatly annoyed, he was angry, even, when the bills for horse feed came in. They were very large. It appeared that the black horse ate about as much as four Percheron draught horses required, and was still getting poorer every day. Thompson said the horse feed went somehow, and that he could scarcely account for its disappearance.

Mr. Spaulding ordered seven bags of oats and five bales of hay a few days ago. There were left but three bags of oats and two bales of hay the following morning. Mr. Spaulding was sure the horse could not have eaten four bags of oats and three bales of hay in one night. Thompson, when questioned, Mr. Spaulding says, replied that he thought maybe the housemaid and cook carried the oats and hay away. Mr. Spaulding decided then to have Thompson arrested, and, if possible, get to the bottom of the mystery.

Slate, the hackman, who was arrested on suspicion of helping Thompson dispose of the hay and grain, declares he never went near Mr. Spaulding's barn, and did not know where it was. Thompson came to Mr. Spaulding highly recommended, and was left in charge of the barn and horse while Mr. Spaulding and his family were in Bermuda last Winter.

Instead of Trifling with a Bad Cold use DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will loosen the phlegm, subdue inflammation, and certainly save your Lungs and Throat much dangerous wear and tear.

For the liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Williams and the Misses Williams will sail for Europe the first week in May, with the intention of spending the entire Summer in traveling. Mr. Williams has rented Stonebrook, his country house, near Great Barrington, Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lawrence Wadsworth of Boston.

—Miss Marie B. Parcello gave a tea from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at 52 West Twelfth Street.

—The Concert Crépuscule, which was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, brought out a large number of people prominent in musical and social circles. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Myrich Plumer, Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mrs. Alanson, and Miss Mary Cunningham. The entertainment was given to raise funds for the New-York Diet Kitchen Association, which furnishes properly cooked food for the sick poor. The association has four kitchens, as follows: One in Centre Street, one at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, one in Fifth Street, between Avenues A and B, and one at Sixteenth Street and First Avenue. Each of these kitchens is adjacent to a dispensary, and the physician in charge of the dispensary must certify that the applicant is a worthy and sick person before he or she can be accommodated. The society has been organized for more than twenty years, and has been doing a continuous charitable work on business lines, outside of the usual channels of charity. It has a board of fifty managers, who personally interest themselves in the good work of relieving the destitute sick of the city. Among those who took part in the programme last night were Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, soprano; Miss Anna Babette Huss, alto; Mrs. Elford Gould, pianist; Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist; Eric Bushnell, baritone; Mr. Morgan, 'cellist; P. A. Schnecker, organist, and William H. Rieger, tenor.

—The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club will meet at the Hotel Marlborough this evening, when Act IV. of "Coriolanus" will be read. Among the guests will be Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Cutter, who have recently returned from a visit to Paris.

—The dance given last night on board the United States ship New-Hampshire by the members of the Second Division of the First Naval Battalion of New-York was attended by about 250 people of social prominence. There was no cotillion, and dancing was entirely informal. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of George Green, James Barnes, and William B. De Billier. The old ship, which is moored at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, was brightened with elaborate draperies of bunting and with banks of palms and roses. The guests were received by Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Carnes Weekes. The members of the reserve wore their dress uniforms. The dance music was played by the Naval Battalion Band, and luncheon was served throughout the evening.

—The Ladies' Holyrood Guild will hold a drawing-room Easter sale, for the benefit of the Holyrood Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and King's Bridge Road, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Oscanyan of West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, from 3 to 6 o'clock and from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.

—The As You Like It Club, organized by Miss Ella Luyster, gave a theatre party last night. The club will close the season Monday evening with a card party and dance.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church ended last night the fair which it opened on Wednesday last. The fair was one of the most profitable given this season. The women who were active in the work were Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. L. Ackerman, Miss C. Rockwell, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Barreau, Mrs. J. S. Bard, Miss Spelman, Mrs. E. S. MacGrotty, Mrs. Charles Ward, Mrs. Croswell Tuttle, Mrs. Daleman, and Miss Van Riper.

—The final meeting of the Evening Roller Skating Club took place last evening, in the Berkeley Armory, and was attended by about 150 members. The guests were received by Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland, Mrs. John Alsop King, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin.

—Miss Fanny Taylor, daughter of Alexander Taylor, Jr., and Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., of New-York City will be married next Wednesday noon in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church in Mamaroneck, N. Y. There will be a reception after the wedding at Crismere, Mr. Taylor's home on the Sound.

—The marriage of Miss Ada Louise Gibb, daughter of John Gibb of Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and William Van Auden Hester, son of William Hester, will take place in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, April 28.

—Judge and Mrs. William G. McCrea, who have apartments at the Hotel Winthrop, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, entertained the members of the West Side Amusement Club last evening at cards. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. George T. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Eldred, H. N. Bloomer, Millard J. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Frank Barry, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mote. PATRIARCH.

Proposed Fusion in Georgia.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

There is more than a possibility that the Republicans and Populists of Georgia will this year try to capture the State, as the Republicans and Populists of North Carolina captured that State in the last election. Talk of fusion has gone on until there is a probability that it will be effected, if, indeed, it has not already been agreed upon. C. H. Ellington, ex-President of the State Alliance, and John T. West are both in close touch with "Tom" Watson, who is the boss of the Populists in this State. Mr. Ellington and Mr. West have been interviewed by The Atlanta Journal, and both express themselves in favor of fusion. This they would not do without the boss's consent to the scheme.

Nominally the fusion is to be upon the State issue of honest elections, while actually it will be in the interest of free silver and a division of the spoils. It is said the plan is to give the Republicans the Governor, to succeed Atkinson, and the Populists the Senator to succeed Gordon. The Journal's correspondent at Thomson, who saw Ellington and West, says the deal has been made, and that all that is lacking now is a completion of the details and the ratification of the bargain by the bosses of the respective parties.

Novel Ideas for Summer Homes.

Timely suggestions for the fitting up of Summer houses are made in a series of rooms furnished by Joseph P. McHugh & Co., 8 West Forty-second Street. Nearly everything in the rooms is of paper or cotton, the most novel idea being the paper carpeting woven of tough manila tissue. This unique floor covering is as cool and as durable as matting, while at the same time it can be made in prettier patterns and is free from unpleasant odor. The prevailing tone of these rooms is green, much of the furniture being of the new forest-green shade. A wicker furniture, always useful in warm-weather homes, is made by this concern in every shape that is characteristic of the more expensive materials. For the more pretentious rooms of the house the furniture is upholstered in either the Yorkshire denim or in the "Liberty" cotton velvets. A new idea in portières is the Cairo lattice, which shuts off the view, but does not prevent the circulation of air.

HONORS FOR AMERICANS

SUSTAINED THEIR REPUTATIONS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Burke, Clarke, Curtis, Hoyt, the Paynes, and Connolly Come Out Ahead—The Race from Marathon to Athens Won by a Greek Peasant—Prince Constantine and the Royal Family of Greece Witness the Contests.

ATHENS, April 10.—The weather changed last night, and this morning the sun rose in a cloudless sky. The atmosphere was balmy and springlike, and every condition was favorable for the carrying out of the fifth day's programme of the Olympic games, which included the final heats of the unfinished events of Monday and Tuesday. The American competitors sustained their reputations as athletes and carried off a goodly share of the honors.

An immense crowd was present. The Stadion was packed to its utmost capacity, and the hills round about were again covered with dense masses of humanity. The long-distance race from Marathon, over the historic road followed by the messenger centuries ago bearing the news of the defeat of the Persians, was won by Louis, a Greek peasant, and his victory was greeted with much applause. This victory has done much to soothe the disappointment felt by the Greeks at the downfall of some of their champions. There were twenty competitors, including Arthur Blake of the Boston Athletic Association. He was not able to run the twenty-six miles and fell out.

Prince Constantine, the heir apparent to the throne, was, with other members of the royal household, in the box set apart for the use of the King and his family. He left his seat, and, walking to the winner, shook him heartily by the hand. The enthusiasm was renewed when Vasilakos, another Greek, came in second, and Belokas, also a Greek, came in third. The result was immediately telegraphed throughout the country, and in many towns the victory was joyously celebrated.

Tricoupis, one of the Greek competitors, was exhausted by his exertions, and is now prostrated. The prize, in addition to an olive wreath, is a handsome cup, given by M. Breal, a well-known French savant and writer on mythological subjects. The time of the winner was 2:48:00. Vasilakos covered the distance in 3:00:00.

Prior to the finish of this race, other events were decided, as follows:

The 100-meter race was won by Thomas E. Burke of Boston in 0:12. Hoffman, the German champion, was second.

The high jump was won by Ellery H. Clark of Harvard, a member of the Boston team, who covered 181 centimeters.

The hurdle race of 110 meters was won by Thomas P. Curtis of Boston in 0:17 3-5. Goulding, the English champion, was second.

The results of the other events were:

The contests on the parallel bars were won by Flatow, a German, and Zutter, a Swiss. The contests at climbing the pole were won by the Greek athletes, Andri, Kopoulos, and Xenakis.

The pole jump was won by W. W. Hoyt of Harvard, of the Boston Athletic Club, who scored 3.30 meters. A. C. Tyler of Princeton University was second, with 3.20 meters.

The Payne brothers, Americans, won the rifle and revolver contests.

In the high jump James B. Connolly of the Suffolk Athletic Club and Robert Garrett, Captain of the Princeton team, each scored 1.65 meters.

CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN.

Report of the Department of Agriculture from Different States.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The United States Department of Agriculture's report on the condition of Winter grain and the health of live stock April 1, 1896, consolidated reports from township, county, and State correspondents, shows a condition of Winter wheat in nine leading States, as follows:

Pennsylvania, 64; Ohio, 56; Michigan, 82; Indiana, 77; Kentucky, 70; Illinois, 81; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 88; California, 91; average for the entire country, 77.2; last year, 81.4, and 86.7 in 1894.

The condition of rye was: New-York, 91; Pennsylvania, 78; Wisconsin, 77; average for the entire country, 82.9.

Dry weather at seeding time, from which scarcely a county was exempt, largely retarded or prevented germination. Throughout the Winter grain-producing region the covering of snow was exceptionally scanty. Rye suffered in most States less than wheat. Drought in early Winter and alternate freezing and thawing afterward greatly injured the crop east of the Mississippi. In Nebraska, Kansas, and westward there was less Winter killing than usual, owing to the mild season, and present conditions are reported favorable.

The Hessian fly is reported in a very few counties along the Atlantic slope. Condition of horses, 97.6; of cattle, 98; of sheep, 98.5; of swine, 93.3, last year's figures being 96.9, 94.6, 95.5, and 92, from which an improvement is shown in every case. Of horses, 2 per cent. are reported as having died from disease during the year, while the losses of cattle were 3.8 per cent., of sheep 4.8 per cent., and of swine 12.7 per cent., last year's percentages being 2.2, 4.2, 5.5, and 9.2.

The lower mortality of cattle and sheep is explained by the mild Winter, the percentage of deaths from exposure having fallen from last year's 2.1 and 2.9 to 1.1 and 2. The losses of swine were heaviest in the Important Mississippi River States—Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, all reporting 20 per cent. or over.

WAITED FOR THE CROP REPORT.

Wheat Prices Jump on Curb Bidding —Conditions Bulletined Lower.

Nearly all the traders in wheat waited at the pit in the Produce Exchange yesterday for the Government crop report at 4 o'clock. Regular sales close at 2:15 o'clock, after which time small speculators about monopolize curb dealings. Conflicting reports regarding the condition of the Winter crop had excited general curiosity to see the official figures promptly on their appearance.

When the report came, showing the condition on April 1 to have been 77.1 per cent., against 81.4 per cent. April 1, 1895, and 86.7 per cent. April 1, 1894, there was an outburst of bidding. May options had closed regularly at 72⅝ cents a bushel. Curb bidding rushed suddenly to 73½ cents. It subsided as quickly, however, for sellers at the bid price were abundant. Reports favorable to the crop since April 1 restrained the advancing quotations.

The condition of the crop as officially reported is lower than for any year since 1885. In intervening years the condition, April 1, was as follows: 1895, 81.4 per cent.; 1894, 86.7 per cent.; 1893, 77.4 per cent.; 1892, 81.2 per cent.; 1891, 96.9 per cent.; 1890, 81 per cent.; 1889, 94 per cent.; 1888, 82 per cent.; 1887, 88.1 per cent.; 1886, 94.1 per cent.; 1885, 76.3 per cent.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Summer Scene—
Our Seventh Floor.

Filled with the coolest and airiest of country-house furniture, reed and rattan, willow and enamel, fitted up with little decorative schemes, in which dainty draperies and cushions abound—until it is a veritable treasure-house of ideas for Summer furnishing.

Some notable chair-lounges in willow and in combinations of wicker and cane are shaped to fit every curve of the body when reclining. Nothing more comfortable could be imagined.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamers Mariposa and City of Rio de Janeiro arrived at that port Thursday with mails from Japan and Australia of the following dates: Melbourne, March 14; Sydney, March 16; Auckland, March 21; Honolulu, April 2; Yokohama, March 24. The mails are due to arrive in New-York the morning of Tuesday, April 14. Telegraphic advice has also been received from Vancouver that mails for China and Japan arrived at that port and were dispatched east on the 8th inst., due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Monday, April 13. The next closes, after the arrival of the above mails, at the General Post Office, this city, for these destinations are as follows: China and Japan, April 19; Hawaii, April 22; Australia, &c., April 23.

—The Sunday night service at the Presbyterian Church, University Place and Tenth Street, will be devoted to the Christian sufferers in Armenia. The Rev. Dr. Alexander will preside. Mr. Vartan, a refugee from the Sassoun massacre, in his native costume, and Dr. Gabriel, editor of Haik, will deliver addresses. A similar service, the same night, will be held at the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, under the presidence of the Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury. D. Ward, editor of The Independent, and Mr. Vartan will speak on Armenia.

—An interesting programme has been prepared for the organ recital at St. Mark's Church to-morrow. There will be five numbers, including selections from Guilmant, Wagner, and Massenet. The programme will be rendered by the choir, Miss Caroline Mihr, soprano; Mrs. L. Chapman Lindau, contralto; Harry Pepper, tenor; John C. Dempsey, basso baritone, and William Edward Mulligan, organist and choirmaster.

—A centennial celebration of homeopathy and of the birthday of Samuel Hahnemann will be held at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, this evening, under the auspices of the Hahnemann Association. Dr. T. Y. Kinne of Paterson, N. J., will deliver the oration, and Dr. William Tod Helmuth will read a poem. The programme will also include some choice music.

—A special service will be held at St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The addresses will be "Man's Work in the Church," by John W. Wood, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and "The Christian in Public Life," by John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities.

—The New-York Wool Warehouse Company has given a mortgage of $600,000 for a period of fifteen months at 4% per cent. to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States on its building, recently completed, known as the Wool Exchange, at 144 to 150 West Broadway, 3 to 9 Beach Street, and 1 to 5 St. John's Lane.

—Dr. John H. Huddleston will lecture in the chapel of the Rev. Mr. Collyer's church, Park Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, on "Summer Emergencies," next Monday evening, and on "Home Nursing" the following Monday afternoon. The proceeds of these lectures will be used for denominational work.

—Only two candidates appeared before the Civil Service Board yesterday to be examined for the place of pathologist in the Department of Charities. The examination had been widely advertised, and the board was somewhat disappointed in not getting more applicants for the place.

—Eddie, the nine-year-old son of Policeman William Sheehy of the Leonard Street Station, has been missing since Thursday evening last. He was last seen by boy companions after jumping off a truck at Bank and Greenwich Streets.

—John Still, harness maker, 350 Lenox Avenue, died at the Manhattan Hospital yesterday from a fractured skull, received by falling into an areaway in One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, at Eighth Avenue.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $1 from "J. T. D." for the wife and children of Edward Peters, a Brooklyn blacksmith who died recently, leaving his family destitute.

Brooklyn.

—William Gramlich, saloon keeper at Bushwick Avenue and Meserole Street, died in St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday from heart disease, caused by alcoholism, superinduced by the Raines law. When the law was enacted he began to drink, and continued to do so until he had to be taken to the hospital.

—Mrs. Katie J. McMahon has sued the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company for $50,000 for the death of her husband, John Joseph McMahon, who, while passing the foot of South Sixth Street in a launch, was run down and drowned by one of the defendant's boats.

—Justice Gaynor yesterday handed down a decision giving Nicholas and Peter Young a verdict for $3,300 damages against the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. The plaintiffs own an apartment house at 444 and 448 Myrtle Avenue.

—The work of erecting the Polhemus Memorial Clinic Building, at Henry and Amity Streets, will be begun next Monday. The cost of the building will be $350,000. It is to be completed by June 1, 1897.

—Justice Gaynor yesterday authorized Receiver Dykman of the Commercial Bank to sue the bank's former Directors, except John H. Rowland.

—A fireman's monument will be unveiled in the fireman's plot in Evergreen Cemetery May 17. Mayor Wurster will officiate.

Long Island.

—The Rockville Centre Epworth League has elected these officers: President—H. H. Du Bois; First Vice President—George Van Dewater; Second Vice President—Miss Carrie Scott; Third Vice President—Miss Harvey; Fourth Vice President—Miss Wellman; Secretary—Edward Seabury; Treasurer—Miss Sarah Field.

—Sea Cliff Circle of King's Daughters has elected officers as follows: President—Mrs. G. W. Cox, Jr.; Vice President—Mrs. George C. Groves; Recording Secretary—Mrs. S. E. Doxsey; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Helen Coombes; Treasurer—Mrs. Aaron Horner; Storekeeper—Mrs. George Tilley.

—The Whitestone Republican Club has elected officers as follows: President—Nicholas Dascher; First Vice President—H. B. Niles; Second Vice President—Lawrence Collins; Secretary—S. H. Wessels; Assistant Secretary—Wilson Loweree; Treasurer—John M. Smith; Sergeant at Arms—S. W. Gear.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed Church, in Hicksville, has taken issue with the Consistory of the church upon the subject of Pastor Gutweiler's forced resignation. The society has passed resolutions asking the Consistory to reconsider the acceptance of the resignation.

—Steamer Company No. 2 of Hempstead has elected officers as follows: Foreman—Robert Vanderveer; Assistant Foreman—Edward J. Gaynor; Secretary—David M. Cornelius; Treasurer—C. W. Lockwood; Stewards—Luke Fagan and Robert Matthews.

—Officers of the Greenport Fire Department were elected yesterday as follows: Chief—John Geehreng; First Assistant—George L. Barker; Second Assistant—Alonzo Howard. A serenade was given to the newly elected Chief.

—The Patchogue Wheelmen have elected officers as follows: President—H. C. Dare; Vice President—James H. Rogers; Recording Secretary—Robert Weeks; Financial Secretary—John Ketcham; Treasurer—George Atkin.

—James Hill of Oceanside has received the contract to remove the cargo and rigging of the schooner Nellie Woodbury, which was wrecked on Long Beach during the Winter. The cargo consists of logwood.

—The new officers of the Flushing Hospital are as follows: President—Dr. Edward Bleecker; Vice President—Edward Colgate; Secretary—Dr. W. A. Allen; Treasurer—Alexander T. Slade.

—Charles Bunn, John Thompson, and Milton Beeman, Shinnecock Indians upon the reservation near Southampton, have been elected Trustees of their tribe.

—The Trustees of the village of Whitestone have adopted a resolution calling upon the village Marshals to strictly enforce the Raines law to-morrow.

—The Rev. Dr. Somers has succeeded the Rev. G. L. Thompson as pastor of the Flushing Methodist Church.

Yonkers.

—By the fifth annual report of St. Joseph's Hospital, under the charge of the sisters of charity, it is shown that during the past year, 357 patients were admitted, 77 paid full board, 66 in part, and 220 were attended free. The dispensary received 2,806 visits. The operating room has been entirely and completely refitted.

—The clergymen of this city were the guests of the Dorcas Society of the Westminster Presbyterian Church Thursday afternoon. The subject discussed was, "The Relation of Grace Gospel Mission to the Tramp Problem."

—An afternoon and evening of tableaus and music was given yesterday at the residence of Mrs. William F. Williams, Warburton Avenue, for the benefit of St. John's Day Nursery.

—Crew No. 4 of Section B of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps is having a new sixteen-foot boat built for it. L. O. Bloomer is the builder, and T. J. Rollinson the designer.

—There was a very enjoyable apron sale at the residence of Mrs. John Eylers, in Riverdale Avenue, Thursday evening for the benefit of the German Lutheran Church.

—The members of St. Mary's Association appeared in Sheridan's drama, "Pizarro," Thursday evening, in St. Mary's Hall. It was well presented.

—The South Yonkers Improvement Association held its regular meeting last evening.

—The Leo Association began a pool tournament Thursday evening.

Sing Sing.

—At the meeting of the Board of Village Trustees Thursday night, John M. Terwilliger was re-elected Village Clerk, at a salary of $25 a month, and also Clerk of the Police Court, at $50 a month. Judge John Gibney was re-elected Corporation Counsel, at a salary of $50 a month. George E. Corrigan was re-elected Chief of Police, at a salary of $75 a month. He secured this against twenty applicants. Two patrolmen were also elected, at a salary of $60 a month. As there was no money in the treasury, a certificate of indebtedness for $3,000 was ordered to be drawn, payable by Sept. 1. The board expects to expend about $5,000 on the roads this year.

—The Sing Sing Public Library has received a very substantial present of books from W. S. M. Ryder, consisting of 184 bound volumes, and 80 unbound volumes of popular magazines, which will be bound and placed on the shelves for public use. The list includes works on science, geography, history, biography, travel, fiction, humor, poetry, philosophy, politics, &c.

—An enjoyable entertainment of stereopticon views, together with some excellent vocal and instrumental music, took place last evening in Ossining Chapel. The pictures were described by Miss Carrie McCord, Miss E. Tuttle, Miss E. Watson, Leslie H. Smith, E. Lucas Foster, Mrs. Kate Taylor, and Miss Nellie Foster.

—The newly elected officers of the Mount Pleasant Field Club are: President—Charles S. Gowen; Vice President—George Hyatt; Secretary—Alfred R. Genet; Treasurer—William M. Carpenter; Trustees—Dr. J. D. Madden, Francis Larkin, Jr., and Richard Deming.

New-Rochelle.

—The patronesses of the Huguenot Yacht Club dance, to be given April 23 at the gymnasium, are Mrs. Charles Whann, Mrs. Charles M. Connolly, Mrs. Sands K. Gorham, Mrs. R. T. Badgley, Mrs. A. L. Laukota, Mrs. A. F

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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VICTORY FOR CUBAN CAUSE

MEN ARRESTED ON THE STEAMSHIP BERMUDA ACQUITTED.

The Jury in the United States District Court Took Just Ten Minutes to Reach Its Conclusion, and the Announcement Was Received with Applause—Judge Brown's Charge Favorable to the Accused—Mr. Ivins's Speech for the Defense.

"Not Guilty" was the verdict brought in at 6 o'clock last night after ten minutes' deliberation by the jury which, before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, had been listening to testimony in the trial of John D. Hart, Capt. Samuel Hughes, Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, Benjamin Guerra, and Bernardo Guerra, charged with violating the neutrality laws in having been concerned in the alleged steamer Bermuda expedition to Cuba.

Judge Brown ordered the discharge of the defendants, and directed that such of their property as had been seized be returned to them. When the verdict of the jury was announced there was much hand clapping.

At the morning session W. M. Ivins of counsel for the defense resumed his argument in support of the claim that the prosecution had produced no evidence showing the accused had aided or participated in a military expedition to Cuba nor any proof that an expedition had been contemplated. No proof of enlistment, he argued, had been shown. In his opening remarks Mr. Ivins, in response to a question of Judge Brown, stated that his argument had for its distinct purpose the support of a motion, to be made more in detail later on, that his Honor direct the jury to render a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Ivins was proceeding to analyze the evidence given in the trial, when the Court suggested that the prosecution first have opportunity to present its side of the argument upon the points of law and as to whether or not there had been a military expedition.

Then Assistant United States District Attorney Max J. Kohler addressed Judge Brown on behalf of the Government. He said that the assembling of a number of men in this country, with intent formed here to enlist them in another country, came within the prohibition of the statutes. It was not necessary that an expedition such as the defendants are alleged to have formed should leave this country in order to render it criminal under the laws. The active intent formed in this country by a number of men to go to a foreign country to participate in military operations against a power with which the United States was at peace constituted, Mr. Kohler contended, a military expedition.

When Mr. Kohler concluded, Judge Brown said that his opinion was still unchanged, that the mere fact of a body of men, without combination or organization, going to Cuba for the purpose of enlisting, and not preparing for active warfare before their arrival there, did not constitute a military expedition under the statute.

Assistant District Attorney Hinman addressed the court in support of Mr. Kohler's argument, and the Court upon the latter's statement regarding what constituted a military expedition, "Do I understand your Honor to say," inquired Mr. Hinman, "that in order to constitute a military expedition the men composing it must be prepared to fight their way to their destination?"

"It is not necessary to catechise the Court," replied Judge Brown. "My statement of my opinion is very plain and simple," and then his Honor reiterated his opinion.

Mr. Hinman said he thought his Honor's interpretation of the statute erroneous, and then argued that a military expedition had been proved.

After recess, Counsel Ivins said there was no proof that there had been a military expedition, with the exception of that of Bernardo J. Bueno, anything to show that any of the defendants had knowledge of the alleged character of the expedition. In conclusion, Mr. Ivins declared he was surprised that Mr. Kohler did not agree with Washington, astonished that he failed to indorse the views of Gen. Grant and Secretary Fish, and grieved that he differed with the United States Senate.

Then Judge Brown stated that he thought it proper that the case should go to the jury, and denied the motion that he instruct the jury to acquit the defendants.

Col. Ernest R. Olcott addressed the jury. He denied there was any evidence to show there had been a military expedition. He attacked the evidence of the Secret Service Agents regarding Bernardo J. Bueno's connection with the Bermuda affair, and the conversation one of them said he had with Buenos.

Mr. Ivins followed:

"Our Government never has framed and I hope it never will frame, a law which stands between a foreigner's legitimate effort toward the freedom of his country, or between the proper effort of an American to aid in freeing any country," said Mr. Ivins, in concluding. Assistant District Attorney Hinman replied.

Judge Brown then addressed the jury. He explained the statute under which the accused were indicted. The statute prohibited, he said, persons from enlisting in this country to serve against foreign Governments, with whom the United States was at peace, but it did not prohibit individuals, either one or any other number, from going to foreign countries for the purpose of enlistment.

The statute No. 5286 prohibited a military expedition from this country, and the question for the jury was whether the defendants had been concerned in a military expedition. This, he said, was an undertaking of a body of men of a military character. There must be a body of men. He could not conceive how an expedition could be characterized as military unless there were military characteristics. There must be soldiers and officers; military orders, obedience, discipline. There must be arms and preparation for and movement of military operations. It was not necessary that all parts of the military organization should be complete before it left this country. If the design existed, and was partly executed here, that might show a military expedition. Was the expedition equipped partially or wholly and ready for military action? If the Bermuda was simply intended to convey men to Cuba for enlistment, then it was not a military expedition. If the evidence showed that the men on the Bermuda were prepared to fight their way to Cuba, the expedition could be characterized as a military expedition. While it was lawful for persons to take arms and ammunition to a country in a state of war, persons engaged in such operations were liable to capture or sinking by the enemy, and hence were entitled to secrecy in their work, to prevent surprise. It was not necessary that all the elements of a military expedition should be perfected when the vessel sailed, yet there should be an organization, enlistment, and at least part perfection of the military features of the expedition. In the present case, the men were not uniformed, nor were they armed, as would be expected in the case of men engaged in a military expedition. Del Villa's was the only testimony to show positively a military organization.

His Honor dwelt upon the contradictions in this witness's evidence. It was always dangerous to pass judgment upon a part of a written instrument, such as the paper which Del Villa said he signed but the full heading of which he had not read. There was no indication from the testimony that Del Villa was receiving pay or that he was to enlist in this country. He simply said that he had agreed to go to Cuba. No common understanding among any number of men had been proved, and there was a dearth of evidence as to any officers or soldiers. As to the ammunition on the Stranahan, the jury should consider whether it was to be transported as merchandise or to be used by the party on the Bermuda for operations of war while on the vessel. If the men on the Bermuda were simply going to Cuba to enlist, the presence of the ammunition on the vessel would be unimportant.

The failure of the defendants to testify was not to be taken as a point against them, said Judge Brown. It was the duty of the Government to prove its case against them beyond a reasonable doubt.

The jury retired at ten minutes to 6 o'clock, and returned with a verdict of "Not guilty" at 6.

COL. KIDDER FOR PORT WARDEN.

A Veteran of the War Chosen to Succeed Dubois Collier.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Gov. Morton sent in to the Senate to-day the nomination of John S. Kidder of Oneonta to be Port Warden of the Port of New-York, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Dubois Collier. The nomination was referred to the Finance Committee.

Col. Kidder held the position of Port Warden from 1880, under appointment of Gov. Cornell, until April, 1893, when he was superseded by Dubois Collier, under appointment by Gov. Flower. Since that time he has been retained in the office of the Port Warden as an expert, his long term of service and familiarity with the duties of the position rendering him nearly indispensable to the board, and it was the fact that he was retained as expert that saved the Board of Port Wardens at one time from being entirely ignored by the Board of Marine Surveyors of the Port of New-York.

Col. Kidder in July, 1862, recruited a company for the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of New-York Volunteers by authority of Gov. Morgan, and was commissioned its Captain. He served throughout the war, and was actively engaged with his regiment in every battle in which it participated, except when in hospital suffering from the effects of a wound received when commanding his regiment on the 12th of May, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania. He was dangerously wounded in the head, and was not expected to survive the injury. The results of his wound have left him totally deaf in the left ear. His final service was at the culmination of the war, at Appomattox, when Lee's army surrendered. The One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York Regiment is one of the 300 fighting regiments specially eulogized in Col. Fox's book entitled, "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War." Not only was Col. Kidder in the war, but he was instrumental in inducing his four brothers to enter the service, one of whom was killed at the Wilderness, and a second brother was severely wounded at Fredericksburg. When he entered the army Col. Kidder left a lucrative business, and also paid the transportation and subsistence of the men who had enlisted until they were mustered into service. Col. Kidder was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment in the Spring of 1865, and received the brevet of General from the President for gallant conduct in the field.

Among the papers filed on Col. Kidder's behalf are letters from the late Major Gen. Emory Upton, highly commendatory of his conduct during the war; from Congressman Wilbur, State Senator Walter L. Brown, the county officers of Otsego County, and Supreme Court Judge Mattice, as well as largely signed petitions of shipowners, shipping merchants, and agents of steamship lines in New-York City. Twenty-one members of the present Senate joined in commending him for the place, and the twenty-two members of Congress from New-York also urged his appointment.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Sales of wool for the week in the leading markets of the country, as reported to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, reached 1,744,800 pounds foreign and 2,523,300 pounds domestic, a gross total of 4,068,100 pounds, as compared with 1,295,000 pounds foreign, 1,888,000 pounds domestic, a gross total of 3,183,000 pounds for the previous week. Dress goods manufacturers are taking orders for the Fall, and underwear makers are fairly well supplied with orders. The demand from these sources should be felt in the wool market; that it is not may be taken as indicating that the manufacturers are carrying quite a quantity of wool. A change for the better in the market seems near at hand. Every lot of wool shipped abroad tends to improve the market by reducing the holdings.

Ineligibles Elected Supervisors.

NORTH SALEM, N. Y., April 10.—It was discovered a few days ago that Edward B. Kear, a Republican, who had been elected Supervisor of Yorktown, was ineligible because he was a School Trustee at the time he was elected. Now it appears that Isaac H. Purdy, a Democrat, who was elected Supervisor of the town of North Salem, in Westchester County, is also ineligible for the same reason. In the Kear case, Theodore F. Tompkins, Republican, is the present Supervisor, and claims that he holds over. In the Purdy case, Henry W. Norton, Republican, is the present Supervisor, and he also claims that he holds over in the emergency. In both cases the Town Boards are Republicans, and if they elect Supervisors they will probably elect Republicans.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—Homer P. Deming, Robertsville. New-York—Pauline E. Decker, Linoleumville; Lavern Palmer, Greenville Centre; Kate S. Hitchcock, Fluvanna.

POLICE BOARD SQUABBLE

COMMISSIONERS MEET WITHOUT DISCUSSING THE DIFFERENCES.

It Is Thought a Statement Has Been Prepared to be Sent to Albany Respecting Promotions — Col. George Bliss's Ideas Set Forth in a Communication to Senator Stranahan—Mr. Parker on the Plan and the Present Checks.

The four Police Commissioners were present at a meeting of the board held yesterday to dispose of routine matters.

In spite of the sharp divergence of views on police matters between Commissioner Parker and the remaining three Commissioners, their personal relations were apparently not strained. Although it was expected that the discussion concerning promotions, which grew so heated at the last meeting of the board, would be resumed yesterday, nothing of this kind came up.

On Mr. Parker's motion, the board condemned a measure now before the Assembly to increase the pension of patrolmen and Roundsmen who were retired before the pay of these officers was fixed at the present rate. "That is a bad bill," said the President. "It is simply a back pay grab."

After the regular meeting, President Roosevelt and Commissioners Grant and Andrews held a conference behind closed doors in the President's office. Mr. Parker was not invited to attend it. The conference lasted nearly two hours. It is believed that the Commissioners have drawn up a statement to be sent to Albany concerning the bill to give the majority of the board power to make promotions.

Col. George Bliss has sent a long statement to Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the legislative committee, embodying his views on the changes in police regulations propcsed in the bill advocated by Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant. Col. Bliss says:

It seems to me that the Police Commissioners are forgetting a very prevalent sentiment without a concession to which I believe the bi-partisan bill, under which they hold their offices, would not have been passed. That sentiment was that while on the one hand there was great force in the argument against a divided responsibility and therefore in favor of a single-headed department, yet there was need to be especially after the developments of the Lexow committee —a great danger in intrusting the enormous powers of the police force to the control of any one man. Therefore an attempt was made to reconcile the diverse opinions and arguments by intrusting the executive powers of the force, without control by his superiors, to the Chief of Police, while the other and mere deliberative non-executive powers were conferred upon a bi-partisan board.

Such was the prevalent sentiment, I feel sure, which secured the passage of the present law. That law, in so far as it relates to this matter, is a substantial copy, with some enlargement, of a bill which I drew in 1893, and with the help of many who had favored a single-headed commission, and of others who were opposed to that theory, procured to be passed by the Legislature, Gov. Flower refused to sign it.

Some of the changes in the bill from that I drew seem in the light of the letter of the Commissioners to have been unfortunate. But it seems to me that the Commissioners are going the wrong way to correct the error. Because some phraseology limits the free scope they ought to have in the matter of promotions they are crippling, if not destroying, the provisions which were intended, as I believe, to make the Chief of Police supreme in the exercise of the executive power of the force. Of course they are doing it with good motives. They know what a great and good work they have accomplished, some of it because they have been allowed to assume to themselves many of the executive powers of the Chief, and they naturally want to go on in the same way, but with their powers enlarged.

I submit that they ought to have given them the power to make promotions without a substantial, though negative, veto from the Chief. But to get that power it does not seem to me necessary or wise to shear him of his executive powers and reduce him nearly to the position of their servant.

The Chief of Police ought to have, as it seems to me, the unrestricted power to put the force and its members where he thinks best, and to assign the members to such duties, consistent with their rank, as he in his discretion thinks best. Briefly, he should absolutely control the detail of his subordinates to their duties. And should, in this respect, be like the commanding General of an army in the field. It is this precise power of detail that the Commissioners are seeking to take from him, and this secured under an almost accidental provision of the law the first step in promotions must be made from the Roundsmen, and the Chief creates the Roundsman by exercising his power of detail. The simple way would be either not to make the position of Roundsman the first step in promotion, or, if it is to be so, to treat it as a promotion from the ranks, to be made like all other promotions, by the Commissioners. They say a designation of a man as a Roundsman is now held to be a detail and not a promotion, and, therefore, they propose to take away entirely the Superintendent's power to detail. It would be much simpler to provide by law that designation as a Roundsman shall be a promotion from the ranks, and so belong to the Commissioners. They can then make a Roundsman, and in due time a Sergeant, a Captain, and an Inspector. If they say that the Chief's power to detail a Roundsman prevents his being placed, except with the Chief's consent, where it can be found experimentally whether he is fit to be a Sergeant, I answer that the Chief is presumably the best judge of the force at heart as much as are the Commissioners.

Indeed, all that is really needed is to amend the fifth section of the act of last year (Chapter 689) by omitting the words "assigned to duty as Roundsmen," and the closing sentence requiring a unanimous vote. The section would then read as follows:

"Promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the Board of Police on grounds of seniority, meritorious police service, and superior capacity, and shall be as follows: Sergeants of Police shall be selected from among patrolmen, Captains from among the Sergeants, Inspectors from among Captains, Deputy Chief of Police from among Inspectors and Captains, and Chief of Police from among Deputy Chief Inspectors and Captains."

Police Commissioner Parker was asked yesterday whether Col. Bliss's scheme for the promotion of Sergeants and Roundsmen was or was not a practical solution of the vexed Roundsman question. He replied:

"I do not think that Col. Bliss's plan would work at all. The three Commissioners whose views are opposed to mine have talked about this Roundsman question as if nothing had occurred before in regard to it.

"Yet only a year ago a bill was introduced into the Legislature, making the grade of Roundsman an effective rank, instead of an assignment. On April 1 an opinion of the Corporation Counsel advised against the bill. On April 3, at a meeting of the Police Board, Commissioners Murray, Kerwin, and Andrews being present, it was unanimously resolved that any attempt to make the grade of Roundsman a substantive rank would take from the Police Board an effective and important means of discipline, and the board therefore disapproved of the bill. Commissioner Andrews voted in favor of this resolution then; why is he against it now?

"Moreover, you will remember that the former Board of Police Commissioners was not against the grant of additional powers to Superintendent Byrnes, but in favor of it. But the members of that board very properly said that, if certain powers were intrusted to them by law, they could not delegate these powers either to the Superintendent or any one else.

"It is said that the Chief of Police may make Roundsmen and unmake them at his pleasure. That is true in one sense, but not in another. He may assign patrolmen to duties as Roundsmen, but he cannot examine them for promotion. But it is said that he might control promotion indirectly by sending back to patrol duty Roundsmen who were on probation for promotion.

"The Chief of Police is the subordinate of the Board of Police Commissioners, and is as amenable to discipline by them as any other uniformed member of the force. If he were to play fast and loose with promotions, through any power which he has, the board might suspend him and ultimately try him on charges. He must keep up his reputation, or he will soon fall, and the only way he can enhance his reputation is to use his power wisely. The purpose of the Legislature, following the Lexow report, is to my mind perfectly clear. The Legislature feared to appoint a single-headed commission, on account of elections and other matters, but instead of that made a Chief with all the possible powers of assignment and discipline, while a bi-partisan commission was appointed to hold such a powerful subordinate in check if he should attempt to overstep the limits assigned to him. I believe that the Police Board, under the present law, can always control the Chief in all things right."

PASSENGERS BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Booked on the Lucania and Other Steamships.

The Cunarder Lucania, sailing to-day for Liverpool, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, H. G. Armstrong, G. W. Alexander, Capt. H. W. Anderson, Mrs. E. G. A. Barnard and Miss Barnard, F. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and William Cutting, Jr.; B. O. Davis, the Rev. James A. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hitchcock, H. P. Inniss, Maitland Kirwin, T. Morgan Stewart, P. C. Stewart, and W. Rawson Shaw.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Genoa are Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Adler and the Misses Adler, H. H. Barnes, Jr., W. H. Corbin, Feneion Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Gutman and the Misses Gutman, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, A. Opdyke, Dr. Wilson Peterson, Mrs. Peterson and the Misses Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hebert Seyd, and Signor A. Tomassi.

La Bourgogne of the French Line will have among her passengers for Havre James A. B. Earll and Mrs. Hope Booth Earll, the Rev. John Edwards, Capt. S. Hagino of the Japanese Army, Count de Toulouse Lautrec, the Rev. J. M. Perler, J. Meredith Read, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Panter.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

Contracts Not to be Made Until Monday—Proposition from Newark.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in executive session yesterday in the Mayor's office further to consider the bids recently made for the final disposition of garbage and ashes.

Contracts were not awarded, and will not be until next Monday. That there is a hitch in the proceedings of the board is evident, for it is now three weeks since the bids were placed in Col. Waring's hands.

The Mayor wishes to award the contracts for the garbage and ashes disposition under one form and Col. Waring would have the awards under two separate contracts.

J. C. Munday, General Superintendent of Streets; Ernest Adams, City Surveyor, and the Commissioner of Streets, all of Newark, called on Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring yesterday and told him there was plenty of land on the Newark meadows that could be used as a dumping ground for ashes free of garbage. If New-York wanted to send its ashes over there.

Col. Waring said New-York had property of its own which could be improved by filling it in with ashes, and the city was not so badly off for a dumping ground as to make it necessary to fill in the Newark meadows. He said, however, that if Newark had a proposition to make that would be to the profit of this city, he would consider it.

OFFICERS ARE ALWAYS ON DUTY.

Those of the Revenue Marine to be Held Responsible for Their Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Revenue marine officers have been warned that, on duty or off, they will be amenable to discipline. Capt. Shoemaker, the chief of that service, is determined that the fact that an officer is not on actual duty shall not be a defense for misconduct. An order has been issued on the subject which will govern matters in the future.

Every officer of whatsoever grade is to be considered on duty, and an officer can never, under any circumstances, sever his official relations and responsibilities from the trusts imposed on him by virtue of his commission. The only time or occasion when an officer can be considered "off duty" would be when under arrest, sick on board, or on shore, or on leave granted by the department, and even then he must be regarded as amenable for violation of regulations. Capt. Shoemaker says in the order: "No officer can be permitted to disgrace himself by drunkenness or immoral conduct, or otherwise violate the regulations on the plea that he was 'off duty.'" The same policy obtains in the army and navy.

Free Circulating Library Meeting.

A public meeting in the interest of the New-York Free Circulating Library will be held at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at Chickering Hall. Mayor Strong will preside, and addresses will be made by W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and Andrew Carnegie. The library was founded in 1880, and has grown with such rapidity that it has a central library and five branches. It circulated free of charge 650,000 volumes last year. The library is open every day in the year, and any responsible and respectable person may obtain books there.

TRANSHARLEM FRANCHISE

EFFORT TO RESTRAIN THE CONTROLLER FROM MAKING A SALE.

Argument in the Supreme Court on J. A. Ferguson's Motion to Prevent the Sale at Auction of the Right to Build a Street Railway in the Annexed District—A Privilege for Which 6975 1-16 Per Cent. Has Been Bid.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court heard argument yesterday on the motion of James A. Ferguson, a taxpayer, to restrain the City Controller from continuing the auction sale of the franchise for a surface railroad in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, which was adjourned on Oct. 10, 1895, upon an order of the Supreme Court after the New-York City Traction Company had bid 6975 1-16 per cent upon the gross receipts.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan appeared for Ferguson. Mr. Sheehan formerly represented the New-York Traction Company. He told the history of the auction from the time the Southern Boulevard Company dropped out of the bidding, after offering 3½ per cent. of the gross receipts for the franchise, until the Controller adjourned the sale, the New-York Traction Company having bid 6975 per cent. on the gross receipts.

The People's Traction Company had, he said, bid 100 per cent. of the gross receipts. The Southern Boulevard Company brought a suit restraining the sale from proceeding, Mr. Sheehan said, and asking to be awarded the franchise, but Justice Beekman dismissed the complaint on the merits, holding that the Southern Boulevard Company was not aggrieved. Mr. Sheehan said:

Justice Beekman, after deciding the case, proceeded to deal with the bidding after the Southern Boulevard Company dropped out. He gave it as his opinion that every bid after 100 per cent. of the receipts had been offered, was illegal, as being a percentage "on" and not a percentage "of" the receipts, as specified in the statute. The Corporation Counsel is of a contrary opinion, and believes that a bidder can bid any amount he wishes, and that the city is bound to get as much as it can for the franchise.

Mr. Sheehan further held that the Controller had adjourned the sale three times when not under the restraint of an injunction, whereas by the statute he had only power to adjourn twice, and that this violation of the law was fatal to the sale. His client, he declared, would be injured unless the very highest amount possible were realized for the franchise by the city.

Matthew P. Breen of Breen & Calahan, who appeared for the People's Traction Company, said that the application could not be granted. He ridiculed the idea of Ferguson stating that he would be injured if the People's Traction Company were awarded the franchise at 100 per cent. of the gross receipts. Mr. Breen declared that any further delay in concluding the sale would be detrimental to the best interests of the city.

Mr. Breen said that if Justice Smyth had known what were the charges made against the Controller in the affidavits submitted to him when he signed the order to show cause he would never had done so. If the charges were true, the Controller should be impeached for gross violation of his statutory duties.

Mr. Sheehan said that he only asked that the sale be stayed until the Appellate Division had rendered a decision upon the appeal taken from Justice Beekman's ruling.

Justice Lawrence said: "This question has been thrashed out pretty often now. An attempt was made to bring up the matter before me last Summer, but I declined to take it up. I would like to hear what the Corporation Counsel has to say upon the subject. There are some charges of which I cannot take official cognizance, but which are nevertheless as plain as the noon day, and I cannot acknowledge that in a matter which has engaged such public attention as this, that I have not taken some notice of it as a citizen."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Deane then said that the city is indifferent as to what company purchases the franchise. "All the city wants," he said, "is to get the highest possible amount for the sale of the franchise."

Mr. Deane added that he did not believe that 97 per cent. out of the gross receipts would ever be obtained, not to speak of 6975 1-16 per cent., but that, until the matter was decided by the Appellate Division, the sale might just as well be stayed. He said that the Controller had no notion of knocking down the franchise until the Appellate Division had decided the question of the legality of the bids.

"I do not think," said Mr. Deane, "that either of the companies will ever carry out its bid, and I am only waiting until the corporation awarded the franchise fails to fulfill it to jump in and recover the bond of $50,000 which must be given by the successful bidder."

Justice Lawrence reserved his decision.

Expulsion by a Club Sustained.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court denied the application yesterday of J. Carlton Ward for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Directors of the Up-Town Association to restore him to the privileges of the club. Mr. Ward some time ago nominated Henry Siegel of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., as a member of the club. Mr. Siegel's name was posted for some time, and finally Mr. Ward became angry because no action was taken upon the nomination. Then he issued a circular to the members of the club denouncing the Directors. When the question of Mr. Siegel's election was finally reached he was blackballed. Then the Directors summoned Mr. Ward before them, told him his conduct had been injurious to the interests of the club, and expelled him. Then Mr. Ward asked for a mandamus. Justice MacLean says in his decision that the Directors of the club acted within their rights.

J. W. Pierce's Defense.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10.—The investigation into the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children was continued to-day, and additional testimony was taken for the defense in refutation of the charges of cruelty against Superintendent J. W. Pierce of the institution. Several teachers testified that no cruel treatment had been inflicted upon the inmates, and the stories of former witnesses for the prosecution were emphatically denied.

DISAGREEABLE THEATRE HATS.

Brooklyn Women Want Managers to Suppress Them.

The high hats worn by women in theatres about which so much has been written, but which have not yet been kept out of theatres, were considered at a meeting of the Women's Health Protective Association, in Brooklyn, yesterday.

A letter sent by an absent member asked the association to take some action in the matter. Several members said they did not believe that high hats came within the scope of the society, and Mrs. George W. Brush said she did not think the association should dictate to the theatre managers on the subject.

Mrs. Calvin E. Hull moved that the managers be requested to place placards in the theatre lobbies asking women wearing high hats to remove them.

Mrs. Scrimgeour said that nothing caused her so much distress as to sit behind a tall hat in a theatre.

The Rev. Alice Wright did not think that high hats, such as were sometimes worn at the theatre, came under the head of reasonable and sensible high hats.

Mrs. Haskell suggested that the theatre managers print on the programme that high hats should be removed, and Miss Trapper said the women who wore high hats were generally too much interested in their escorts to notice what the programme contained.

"It is not alone the high hat that is a nuisance," said Miss Trapper, "but also the small hat with tall trimmings."

Mrs. Hull's motion was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Mrs. Calvin E. Hull and Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, was appointed to request the newspapers to take up the discussion of the matter.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MONEY ISSUED.

Citizens of Greene County, Ind., Accused of Putting Them Out.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 10.—United States Marshal Hawkins brought to the city several leading citizens of Greene County who are accused of issuing a substitute for money. The names of the accused are Frank Martin, manager of the Linton Supply Company; Nathan Dixon, manager of the Summit Coal Company; Finlay Strong, a partner in the Linton Supply Company; John Wolford, merchant, and his three sons, Edward, Thomas, and William.

Martin is accused of circulating coupon checks in sums of less than $1 in lieu of money, and the other six defendants are accused of issuing a metal coin substitute for fractional currency.

Marshal Hawkins confiscated $80,000 worth of coupons and coins. All gave bonds for appearance in the United States court.

Linton is a mining town, and the scheme of the accused, it is alleged, was to compel the people of the community to deal at the stores issuing the substitute for money.

A Chicago Defaulter Caught.

A Chicago dispatch to H. D. Lyman, Vice President of the American Surety Company, this city, announces that C. A. Larrabee, defaulting bookkeeper and cashier for the coal firm of Boyd, Stickney & Co., Chicago, was committed to jail there yesterday. Larrabee's faithfulness was guaranteed by the surety company under its bond. In March, 1895, he absconded. An examination of his books disclosed the fact that he had stolen $15,775.52. The surety company paid the claim made upon the bond, and has been hunting for Larrabee for over a year. It issued photographs and descriptions of him, and spread them broadcast over the country, sending them also to foreign lands, in the meantime continuing the search through the operations of its Inspectors. Finally Larrabee was located in Mexico by the company's Inspector, Bradbury Williams of Chicago, Ill., and he was captured there March 26 last. He returned voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the United States and to Chicago.

Shot a Big Bald Eagle.

MILLBURN, N. J., April 10.—Albert A. Sickley of Springfield shot a bald eagle while hunting on the Rahway River Wednesday evening. Sickley had been duck hunting, and was returning home when he saw the bird in a tree. He fired and wounded the eagle, and it fell into the water. A second shot ended its life. The eagle measured 5½ feet from tip to tip.

STARTED FIRES FOR FUN

ARTHUR HOPPING, 13 YEARS OLD, A CONFESSED INCENDIARY.

Arraigned Before Recorder Goff, Who Fixed Bail at $5,000—Fire Marshal Believes He Has Solved the Mystery of Fires on the Upper West Side—The Arrest the Result of a Careful Investigation—Prisoner's Parents Well-to-Do.

Arthur H. Hopping, thirteen years old, of 196 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson.

While being questioned by Assistant District Attorney V. M. Davis, the boy confessed that he had started fires on the upper west side so that he could see the engines go to the blaze. He was further questioned by Assistant Fire Marshal O'Sullivan. Then he was taken before Recorder Goff, who signed a Magistrate's warrant for his arrest.

The boy is bright and has advanced as far as the study of algebra in school. Just how many incendiary fires he is responsible for the Fire Marshal and his assistants are trying to find out. He confesses to only two, but admits that he was present when there were other fires known to be of incendiary origin in the same neighborhood.

One of the fires mentioned in the boy's confession was started on Sept. 19. It is believed that he has been setting houses on fire for more than a year. That would cover a period when there was an epidemic of mysterious fires on the upper west side.

The fire which the boy started on Sept. 19 last was in a flat house at 470 Lenox Avenue. The flames were started in the cellar under Dr. Miles's drug store. The fire was put out soon after the engines arrived. The damage was trifling.

It was this fire that led to Arthur Hopping's arrest, for since it occurred the Fire Marshal and his deputies have been looking for a boy answering his description. This was obtained from a woman in the flat, although there was no evidence then that he had started the fire. The woman told the Fire Marshal that she had seen a boy in the hallway just before the fire started.

Investigation showed that the fire was started near the cellar coalbin. There was every evidence of incendiarism. A box of matches was found near a bundle of charred paper and wood in the cellar.

Since that time there have been several mysterious fires in the neighborhood between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, from Lenox to Columbus Avenues. They became more frequent this week, and the Fire Marshal put five men on watch in the district, with instructions to discover and arrest all persons upon whom any suspicion rested.

There were three fires in the neighborhood last Monday. These were followed by two others the next day. All were started in the cellars of flat houses, and there were the same evidences of incendiarism as found in the cellar of the house where the fire started last September.

The boy confesses that he started the fire at 2,189 Seventh Avenue. An investigation was made, and the Deputy Fire Marshal found that the flames had evidently been started by a boy.

Mrs. Alice Leach, who lives in the house, said that a boy came to her flat and told her that the house was on fire. She ran out, and while she was gone he stole $2 in change from her pocketbook. This, Hopping admits, and says that he threw the pocketbook away. He denies, however, that he started the fires with a view to stealing from the apartments during the excitement that followed.

Those making an investigation questioned every woman and child in the neighborhood. At last a boy was found who said that at each fire he had seen a boy of the name of Hopping. The boy was always there, he said, before the arrival of the firemen.

Further questioning revealed the fact that others had seen Hopping near the fires. His description was the same as the one given of the boy who was supposed to know something about the Lenox Avenue fire in September.

The boy's father is Henry D. Hopping. He is employed as a clerk in a down-town dry goods house, and he is in comfortable circumstances. He was with his son in the District Attorney's office. Mr. Hopping could not believe that his son was guilty. He said Arthur had always been a good boy, and he did not know that he had been playing truant.

The boy was arraigned before Recorder Goff shortly after 3 o'clock. His father and his counsel, William J. Curtis, accompanied him to the bar. A plea of not guilty was entered.

The Recorder fixed bail at $5,000, which was furnished.

The Trial of the Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Instructions were issued by the Navy Department to-day to the board directed to inspect the new battleship Massachusetts and witness her speed trial. On April 15 the board will meet at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, and, after making an inspection of the vessel, will go to Boston by rail, rejoining the Massachusetts there on the 20th, on which day the big ship will proceed to the trial course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise, where the trial will take place under the usual conditions. The members of the board are Commodore George Dewey, President; Capt. H. F. Picking, Capt. F. A. Cook, Commander R. L. Phythian, Constructor J. F. Hanscom, Chief Engineer H. S. Ross, Lieut Commanders E. P. Good and Seaton Schroeder, with Lieut. S. A. Stanton as Recorder.

Associated Press Paper Fails.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 10.—Auburn's new morning paper, The Public Ledger, made a general assignment yesterday afternoon, and failed to appear this morning. It was established March 2 last, and Walter H. Savoy was the editor. Nearly all of its material, plant, presses, and type were leased, and the loss is inconsiderable. This is the fourth daily morning paper to suspend publication in this city, and two Sunday morning sheets have also failed to succeed. The Public Ledger was a client of The Associated Press.

Coleman House's New Lessee.

The Coleman House has been leased to J. H. Fife, formerly proprietor of the Union Square Hotel of this city and of the Hotel Vanderbilt of Syracuse. The lease will begin May 1 and is for ten years. Many improvements will be made, and the name of the house will be changed from the Coleman House to the Metropolitan Hotel.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"THE LITTLE GREEN DOOR,"

BY MARY E. WILKINS,

WILL BEGIN MONDAY.

April
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

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SYNOPSIS.

Philip Seccombe, a wealthy Englishman, one of whose grandmothers was a gypsy, and his daughter Gertrude spend their Summers traveling about England in a caravan of three coaches, fitted up as sleeping and cooking apartments. Their Winters they spend at the fashionable resorts on the Continent. One day, when the caravan is drawn up at the roadside, Gertrude expresses her discontent with their roving life. Her father, on questioning her, discovers that she has been won over to conventionality by Percival Foxwell, whose father, a rich soapboiler, has purchased a handsome estate near which they are camped. Gertrude had climbed a tree to get a flower, had been caught by her dress, and rescued by young Foxwell, who had lectured her on propriety. She has become greatly interested in him, and resents her father's suggestion that she ought to marry her cousin, Archdale, who is in love with her. So her father decides to ask Foxwell to dine with them.

PART II.

Percival Foxwell accepted the invitation to dinner.

"The girl is most superior," he said to himself, "but the father, I expect, is of a different stamp. One so often sees that sort of thing nowadays, superficial refinement in the second generation, the gift of the board schools, covering innate commonness of mind, the gift of the parents." Mr. Foxwell had conveniently forgotten the existence of his father, the worthy soapboiler, whose strident tones, innocent alike of aspirates or grammar, were even then echoing through the stables at Meldrum Hall.

"Well, my man, how are you?" Foxwell asked, patronizingly, as he clambered up the steps into the caravan. "I am very pleased to dine with you, very pleased. I suppose, though, you call it supper when you are by yourselves."

Philip Seccombe frowned, then said, humbly: "It is very kind of you, Sir, to honor us. My daughter told me how interested you were in our caravan, and I thought you might care to see how we lived, so I presumed to ask—"

"Oh, that is all right, my good fellow," Foxwell answered.

At this moment Gertrude entered. With a start of surprise she noted that her father was wearing a red flannel shirt with no collar, that a coarse brown cloth was spread upon the table, and that, in place of the usual candles, a flaring paraffin hanging on the wall was making the atmosphere nauseous and unbearable. One glance at Seccomb

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED NOTWITHSTANDING DULLNESS.

Uncertainty About the President's Action on Cuban Affairs—Sterling Exchange Weakens and Gold Shipments Postponed—Improvement in the Money Market, Notably in Philadelphia—Manhattan Advances Sharply.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Uncertainty about the President's action on Cuban affairs still hung over the market to-day, but the acute fear of a disturbing message to Congress or of threatening diplomatic correspondence which was present yesterday was considerably mitigated by the tone of the Washington dispatches on the subject published in THE TIMES this morning. Houses with Washington connections bought back the stocks which they sold yesterday.

While business was extremely dull, less than 100,000 shares changing hands, prices were distinctly firm. The most encouraging incident of the day was the decline in sterling exchange rates, so that gold shipments in the immediate future are not likely to be made. Posted rates were reduced half a cent by leading drawers, and actual rates declined ¼. The commercial paper situation also seems to be improving. Bankers now seek desirable paper, and there is a good market for the best grades. Philadelphia, where money has been excessively stringent since last December, also reports improvement.

The leaders in activity to-day were Sugar and Tobacco among the industrials, and Manhattan, Burlington, and St. Paul in the railway list. Sugar advanced to 119 and ended at 118¾, a net gain of 1¼ points. The buying was supposed to be for the account of insiders, and was said to be based on the probability of an extra 10 per cent. cash dividend to be declared after the adjournment of Congress. The company is said to be one of the largest holders of money in the city. Tobacco developed weakness in the afternoon, and closed about a point lower than yesterday. There is said to be an effort on the part of insiders to create a short interest. There were no developments concerning the threatened resort to the courts to prevent the payment of the scrip dividend. Chicago Gas was strong, although not very active, and the other industrials were quiet and firm at fractional advances.

Manhattan led the railway list both in strength and activity. It advanced to 111½ and closed at 110½, a net gain of 1¾ points. The buying was particularly good, and was based on the improved prospect of the company's acquiring the right to make extensions and improvements on satisfactory terms. Mayor Strong's speech in Harlem last evening shows that he is disposed to favor the use of the elevated roads for securing real rapid transit, and it is believed that an agreement between the company and the city will be reached in the not distant future. The Granger stocks were dull and firm, but their gains were only fractional. St. Paul's earnings for the first week of April showed an increase of about $50,000. The gain was smaller than in recent weeks. Denver's earnings for the same week showed an increase of nearly $15,000, and for the fiscal year to date a gain of $500,029. The close was dull, but firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5¼@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $84,619,024; balances, $4,767,611; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,066,732.

Money on call in London, 1⅛@1½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Nominal rates were half a cent lower at $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—12½@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68¾c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,268,885
Exports for same period	13,406,016
Net imports	$3,862,869
Net exports to date, 1895	16,867,436
Net exports to date, 1894	5,218,407
Net exports to date, 1893	31,957,780

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The transactions were:

ADVANCED.

Ind. D. & W. 1st...2½ | O. S. L. & U. N. Kings Co. El. 1st...3 | con. t. r.....1
Rich. & Dan. 6s...2 | R., W. & O. con....1⅛

DECLINED.

F. & P. M. con. 5s..2 | St. L. & S. F. con. M., K. & T. 2d.....1½ | 4s.....1
Peo. & East. 1st....1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907 coupon, declined ¼. The sales were $13,000 4s, 1925 coupon, at 117@117⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	108¾
4s, c., 1907	108½	108¾
4s, r., 1925	117	117½
4s, c., 1925	117	117¼
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1897	105¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $11,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 87.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mechanics'	180
Amer. Exchange	171	Merchants'	133
Broadway	230	Metropolitan	190
Central National	118	New-Amsterdam	190
Chatham	300	New-York	233½
City	470	N. Y. County	600
Commerce	201	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
Continental	130	Pacific	180
Corn Exchange	285	Park	270
Fifth Avenue	2900	Phenix	108
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Republic	147
Fourth National	180	Seaboard National	167
Gallatin National	295	Southern National	100
German-American	112	State of N. Y.	108
Hanover	310	Third National	105
Imp. & Traders'	535	Tradesmen's	93½
Irving	137½	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	207	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200		

There were sales of 23 shares of Gallatin National at 300 and 100 shares of Tradesmen's at 94.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York this week were valued at $2,385,283, against $2,362,094 last week, and $3,134,187 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,358,665, against $2,199,760 last week, and $2,964,790 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	60	60	60	60	+ ½	59¾	61½	120
*American Sugar Refineries	117⅝	119	117⅝	118¾	+1¼	118¾	118⅞	18,920
*American Sugar Ref. pf	101	101	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛	100⅜	101	475
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	..	93	96	10
American Tobacco	84	84½	82¾	82¾	— ⅝	82¼	82¾	18,634
American Tobacco pf	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛	98	99¾	30
Ann Arbor pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛	25½	26	300
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	15½	15⅝	1,445
A., T. & S. F., pf	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛	23½	24¼	325
Baltimore & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼	18	18½	100
*Brooklyn R. T.	21	21	21	21	..	21½	22½	395
Canada Southern	49	49¼	49	49¼	— ⅛	49	49½	226
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	..	15¼	16¼	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	16	16	..	15⅝	15⅞	16
Chicago & Alton pf	165	165	165	165	..	..	170	4
Chicago Gas	68¼	68⅝	68	68¼	+ ⅛	68½	68⅝	6,780
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77¼	78⅛	77¼	78	+ ⅝	77⅞	78	7,204
Chicago & Northwestern	103	103	102¾	102⅞	— ⅛	102⅞	103¼	373
C., M. & St. Paul	74¾	75⅜	74¾	75¼	+ ¼	75¼	75⅜	3,725
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	70¼	71	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛	70⅝	71	2,770
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..	34¾	35¼	410
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf	50⅛	51	50⅛	51	—1	51	52	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	— ..	29	30	100
Consolidated Gas Company	152¼	153½	152¼	152½	— ..	152	153	127
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	— ..	126	127	135
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	..	46¾	47¾	8
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅜	17¾	17⅞	700
Erie 1st pf	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾	..	38	39	70
Erie 2d pf	22	22	22	22	..	22	24½	1
Erie T. & T	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	—⅛	58½	58¾	200
General Electric	37¾	38¼	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛	37¾	38	4,941
Illinois Central	95½	95½	95¼	95½	+ ½	95	96	100
Illinois Steel Co	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	..	68¼	70	25
Iowa Central	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..	9	9¼	81
Iowa Central pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ¼	37	37½	107
Laclede Gas	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼	26¼	27	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	..	69¾	..	6
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅝	49⅝	49⅞	2,717
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	20	20	20	..	18	20	100
Manhattan Beach	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛	10	11½	100
Manhattan Con	109	111½	109	110½	+1¾	110⅜	110⅞	9,330
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	..	50	51	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛	26½	26¾	350
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛	24	24½	320
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛	33½	34¼	110
Norfolk & Western	..	½	..	½	+ ⅛	½	6	205
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	5⅝	6	217
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	5⅛	5½	200
Northern Pacific	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛	1¼	1⅝	2,272
Northern Pacific pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	..	11¼	11½	294
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	14½	14⅝	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ..	3⅝	4	550
Pacific Mail	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛	26⅝	27	300
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛	55	57	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	157	157	157	157	+1	156	160	120
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115½	115½	115½	115½	..	114	115½	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	10⅞	11	520
Southern Pacific	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	..	19¼	19⅝	400
Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	..	9	9¼	54
Southern Railway pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛	29⅜	29⅝	907
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30¼	31	30¼	30½	+ ⅝	30⅝	30⅞	3,206
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..	8⅞	8⅞	3,330
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	3¾	4	600
U. S. Cordage, pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ¼	47⅜	48	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼	18	19⅜	100
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	8⅞	9¼	200
*United States Leather pf	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛	61⅜	61⅝	760
United States Rubber	27	27	26¾	26¾	..	26¾	27	600
United States Rubber pf	87	87	87	87	..	84	87	10
Wabash	7	7	7	7	..	7	7¼	200
Wabash pf	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛	18⅛	18½	625
Western Union Telegraph	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛	83¼	83⅜	996
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..	9½	9¾	200
Wisconsin Central	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	..	..	100
Total sales								99,430

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
1,000	70	10,000	85
1,000	69⅝	5,000	85¼
Atch, Top & S. Fé gen 4s		Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
4,000	77⅜	15,000	58
3,000	77⅝	Mo Pac 1st Cons	
2,000	77⅝	10,000	92
500	77⅞	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
3,000	77⅞	8,000	65½
500	77⅞	11,000	65¾
1,000c	77⅞	N Y Cen & H Ext 4s	
10,000	77⅝	6,000	103
19,000	77⅝	N Y, Lack & W 1st	
9,000	77⅝	1,000	132
Atch, Top & S Fé adjustmt 4s		N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	
5,000	44⅝	7,000	88½
10,000	44½	Norfolk & Western	
2,000	44¼	Maryld & Wash Div	
5,000	44½	2,000	90½
5,000	44½	North Pac 1st 6s	
5,000	44¾	1,000	115
15,000	45	North Pac 1st Reg	
3,000	44¾	10,000	115
11,000	45	Nor Pac 2d Coup	
3,000	44⅞	1,000	110¾
8,000	45	Tr Co ctfs assentd	
6,000	44¾	10,000	110½
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A		North Pac Cons 5s	
Trust Co certfs		22,000	50
1st instlmt paid		10,000	49⅞
5,000	25	12,000	49¾
10,000	24½	65,000	49⅞
10,000	24⅝	20,000	49⅝
10,000	24¾	20,000	49⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st		5,000	49¾
9,000	86½	5,000	49⅝
3,000	86¾	22,000	49⅞
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925		48,000	49¾
12,000	84	29,000	49⅞
Broadw'y & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		Trust Co certfs	
2,000	113	10,000	50
Bur, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s		27,000	49⅝
1,000	101⅝	2,000	49½
1,000	101¾	8,000	49¾
Canada So 1st Gtd		Nor Pac col tst nts	
1,000	109¼	20,000	80¾
5,000	109⅝	80,000	80⅞
2,000	109	90,000	90
Ches & O gen 4½s		Nor Pac Div Scrip	
2,000	72½	1,500	70
Chic, B. & Q Cons 7s		500	68
5,000	117⅝	Nor Pac & Mon 1st	
7,000	117⅞	5,000	36¼
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s		1,000	36½
5,000	90⅞	5,000	37¼
Chic, B & Q conv 5s		8,000	37⅛
4,000	100	12,000	37½
Chic, B. & Q Den 5s		10,000	37
10,000	97	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts		8,000	62¾
5,000	46	4,000	93
5,000	45¾	Oreg'n R & Nav 1st	
5,000	46	2,000	119
5,000	46¼	Oreg Short Line 6s	
5,000	46¾	1,000	112¾
25,000	46	2,000	113
Chic & N W S F 5s		2,000	113½
3,000	108	Trust Co certfs	
Chic & N W S F 6s		5,000	112⅛
6,000	115	20,000	112
Chic, R I & P ext 5s		Oreg, S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs	
1,000	103½	1,000	66½
1,000	103¾	19,000	67
2,000	103¼	26,000	66⅞
Chic & W Ind G M 4s		5,000	67
1,000	117	3,000	66⅞
Denv & Rio G'de 4s		8,000	67
1,000	88½	Peo & Eastern 1st	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		1,000	77
4,000	99	Phil & Rdg gen 4s	
Erie Cons Gold 7s		Tr Co ctfs stm assd	
3,000	136	15,000	78¼
Erie 4s prior bds		6,000	78½
3,000	94	Tr Co ctfs unstmpd	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		5,000	93¾
1,000	65¼	5,000	90
Flint & Pere M 5s		Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
5,000	91	5,000	88
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs		Rich & Danv 6s	
2,000	67	1,000	120
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
2,000	113½	4,000	75
N & W Tex Cen G M 4s		2,000	74¾
8,300	68¾	2,000	74½
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st		5,000	74¾
1,000	101	Rome, W & Og Cons	
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s		3,000	117¼
5,000	96	St L Southw'n 1st	
2,000	95¾	2,000	73½
Kan Pac 5s, 1895		St L & S F Con 4s	
1,000	108½	5,000	35
2,000	108	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	
Kings Co Elev 1st		2,000s20F	122
1,000	63	Reduced to 4½s	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		5,000	105½
4,000	94⅞	Montana Cent 6s	
L Erie & W 2d 5s		2,000	115
3,000	103¼	St P & Sioux C 1st	
L S & M So 2d Corp		4,000	126
2,000	119¾	Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		5,000	36½
2,000	111½	15,000	36⅛
Long Island G M 4s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000s20F	93¾	1,000	95¾
Louisville & Nashv Nashv & Dec 1st		South Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	110	2,000	91
Unified Gold 4s		4,000	90⅝
5,000	90⅝	5,000s2F	90⅝
Louis & Nashv Cons		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	105	11,000	88½
Manhatn Ry con 4s		Union Elev 1st 6s	
5,000	94¾	2,000	90¾
5,000	95	Union Pacific	
5,000	94¾	Land Grant 4s	
5,000	95	1,000	103
Memph & Char 1st Tenn Lien 7s		2,000	107¼
5,000	102⅛	2,000	107⅛
Mich Centl Cons 7s		2,000	107¼
5,000	119	West U Deb 7s '75	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s		11,000	110
1,000	113	W'n U Col Trust 5s	
Mineral Point Div		5,000s3	107¼
2,000	106	Wilkes & East 1st	
Mil & St Pl 8s 1st		5,000	85¾
3,000	107½	5,000	85
Minn & St L con 5s		Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
1,000c	101¼	1,000	43
Total sales			$1,276,000

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Thursday, April 2.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Cotton Oil	15	14½	14½	— ¾
Sugar	119¾	116⅞	118¾	+1⅝
Tobacco	90	81⅞	82¾	—7⅛
Atchison	16⅜	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	19	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Chicago Gas	68⅝	67⅜	68⅛	+ ⅛
Northwestern	104½	102¾	102¾	— ½
Burlington	79⅝	77	78	+ ⅛
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36	34¼	34¾	— ¼
St. Paul	76⅝	74¾	75¼	— ¼
Rock Island	72¼	70	70⅝	— ⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	30¾	27	29	+1¼
Denver pf	48⅝	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Whisky	18⅝	17¼	17⅞	— ⅛
Erie	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
General Electric	38¾	36⅞	37⅝	+1
Laclede Gas	27⅛	26¼	26⅝	— ⅝
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	48⅝	49⅝	—1⅝
Manhattan	111½	108	110¼	+2⅞
Missouri Pacific	25	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅛
Missouri, K. & Texas pf	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ¼
Susquehanna pf	23	22¼	22½	—1
Northern Pacific pf	12⅛	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
Pacific Mail	27	25⅞	26⅜	— ¼
Reading	11⅜	10¼	10½	—1
Omaha	39⅜	38	38½	—1⅝
Southern pf	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32	29	30⅜	+1⅞
Union Pacific	9⅛	8	8½	— ⅛
Leather pf	62	60½	61⅜	— ⅝
Rubber	27¼	25⅞	26¾	— ⅛
Wabash pf	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
Western Union	84¼	83¼	83⅝	— ⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	38	42
American Grocery 1st	..	55
American Surety Company	211	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	20	22½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	137	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	13	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97½	100
Brooklyn Trac. com., 2d as. paid	13	14
Brooklyn Traction pf	43	47½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	85½	86½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74½	77
Celluloid Company stock	..	64
†Central & South American Tel	120½	123½
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1018	1028
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	30	36
Commercial Cable Company stock	159	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	28½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	82½	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	105
Continental Trust	165	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. 5 per cent. scrip	165	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	100	112
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	238	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	339	345
Ensley Land Co.	..	2
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	70	80
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	205	208
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	765	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	390	..
†Fort Wayne Gas stock	92	95
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	70
Fourth National Bank	180	188
Gallatin National Bank	295	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	52	54
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	86	88
Guaranty Trust Company	405	415
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	..
†H. B. Claflin 1st pf	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	93	98
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98½	99¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	4½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	22	24½
†Hoboken Land Imp. Co. 6s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	..	58
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	545
Indianapolis Gas bonds	139	141
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	107½	108½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	79½	80½
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Journeay & Burnham	40	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	190
Lafayette Gas stock	94	97
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	97	98
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	100½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	22	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	70½	72
Lorillard Company pf	98½	102½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	78
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	185	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	88	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	15	55
†Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	50	90
Mich.-Pen. Car. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	..	90
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	228	233
National Citizens' Bank	128	134
National Bank of Commerce	202	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94½	97¼
National Wall Paper stock	60	..
Newburg Electric 6s	98	103
Newburg Electric stock	55	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	3¼
†New-Orleans Pacific 1st g. bonds	26	..
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	1¼	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	34	35½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	68½	72½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	99½	100¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	87½	89½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y. L. & W. stock	116½	119
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	34	..
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	122½	125
New-York Air Brake Co	60	..
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	6¾	8
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	107½	109½
N. Y. Security & Trust	805	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
No. Shore Traction common	30	31¼
No. Shore Traction pf	80	81½
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
†No. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	102	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	82½	..
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	198	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
†P., McKeesport & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	88½
Pratt & Whit

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL IN-
VESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA
RAILROAD COMPANY
AND THE HOLDERS OF
Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts therefor.

New-York, April 8th, 1896.

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of Page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, the bonds of the Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $500 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897,

$500 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company, or of Knickerbocker Trust Company Receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to **deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New-York, not later than APRIL 23d,**

obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates to be issued by them. Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned committee are unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secy.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.
Committee.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of UNION TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS are hereby notified that they can obtain the new bonds to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization on presentation of their Certificates at the Office of this Company, No 80 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M., and after verification, for which purpose their Certificates must be left over night.

Application will forthwith be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the new bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

April 1st, 1896.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5 % COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

Coupons Due December 1, 1895,

of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after

Monday, April 13, 1896,

at the office of

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—
BUSINESS MEN

of experience who desire a situation; no capital required. Apply to

S. F. GASCOIGNE,
United States Casualty Company,
Nassau and Liberty Sts.,
New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 11TH, 1896,

Manhattan Trust Company

will occupy temporary offices at

NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

during construction of new building, Wall Street, corner Nassau, which will be completed May 1, 1897.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 15th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)

10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
20 shs. 9th Avenue R. R. Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
102 shs. Oriental National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Pew No. 217, ground floor, centre aisle, 5th Ave. Presbyterian Church, 53d St. and 5th Ave.
100 shs. Batopilas Mining Co.
5 shs. 2d National Bank of Orange, N. J.
21 shs. The McGall Ives Hat Curling Machine Co. of New-Jersey.
$6,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 4 per cent. Gold Guar. Bds.
25 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
25 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
20 shs. Franklin Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Oriental Bank.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds. 1900.
25 shs. Guarantee Trust Co.
$10,000 Phil., Reading & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1942, Aug., 1893, coupons on.
$3,000 Phil., Reading & New-England R. R. Income Mtge. Bds., Series B, 1952, Octr., '93, coupons on.
$10,000 Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1937.
$14,000 Colonial City Electric R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds., unpaid coups., Manhattan Trust Co. receipt.
$25,000 Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Gold Bds., 1943.
30 shs. Germania Insurance Co.
21 shs. 2d National Bank.
5 shs. New-York Phonograph Co.
$43,000 Kings County Elevated Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1938.
$3,000 Kings County Elevated Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. Coupon Scrip, Certfs.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)

WILSON & TOMS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Whereas, Under a certain indenture, dated the fifteenth day of December, 1886, made between Wilson & Toms Investment Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and the undersigned, The Mercantile Trust Company, of the City of New-York, as trustee, it is, among other things, provided that the said trustee shall be made by the Wilson & Toms Investment Company in the payment of any debenture bond issued under said agreement, or in the interest upon the same, and such default shall continue for thirty days, the said trustee shall, upon the request of a holder of such bond, proceed to collect or sell the securities in its hands pledged for the payment of the same, and apply the proceeds to their redemption; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest on the debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days;

And whereas, The undersigned has been requested by the holders of said debentures issued under said agreement to proceed to enforce the provisions thereof and to sell the securities pledged for said debentures;

Now, therefore, The Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, hereby gives notice that it will upon the sixth day of May, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, No. 59 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to sell all the securities pledged with it under said agreement. Printed lists of the securities can be had upon application to The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New-York, March 18, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building.
Philadelphia, March 26, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable on April 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 Wall Street, New-York City.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 1st, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 15th.

April 1st, 1896. ABRAM M. HYATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, March 31, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable April 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from April 7th to 15th, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the UNDERsigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, as follows:

First—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is TURNER, MANUEL & CO.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers in stocks, bonds, and financial securities, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are as follows:

HENRY M. ODDIE, who resides at East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, are the general partners, and
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth—The amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000.)

Fifth—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fourth day of March, 1896, and shall terminate on the fourth day of March, 1901.

Dated this fourth day of March, 1896.
HENRY M. ODDIE.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL.
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.

In presence of F. C. Cantine.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came HENRY M. ODDIE, WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

CLARENCE A. COAN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certf. filed N. Y. Co.
City and County of New-York, ss.:

HENRY M. ODDIE being duly sworn, says he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the special partner therein named to the common stock, to wit, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. HENRY M. ODDIE.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1896. A. H. GRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for business as Bankers and Commission Merchants, under the firm name of

RICH'D IRVIN & CO.,

No. 2 Wall Street, New-York, April 8, 1896.

JACOB S. WETMORE,
Former partner of Rich'd Irvin & Co., until 1871.

RICHARD IRVIN,
Eldest grandson of the late Richard Irvin, Sr.;

LEONARD L. WETMORE,
Son of Jacob S. Wetmore.

New-York, April 6th, 1896.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of PFEIFFER & PRONICK has been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general brokerage business in railroad, street railway, gas, bank, and miscellaneous securities, under the firm name of PFEIFFER & SEITZ. Respectfully,
DAVID PFEIFFER,
FREDERICK J. SEITZ,
18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
March 28th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New-York City, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1896. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon. DUNCAN B. CANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.
ALLYN COX, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-1aw6mS

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. LOVEJOY, BARTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-1aw6mS

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-1aw6mS

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of Feburary, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. f15-1aw6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. JAS. GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-1aw6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-1aw6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. HENRY A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-1aw6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-1aw6mS

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subsc ibers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-1aw6mS

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA, C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur I. Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR I. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-1aw6mS

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-1aw6mS

IT STANDS TO REASON THAT
a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom
Persons Having Real Estate To Sell
would want to reach. Investors, Operators, Speculators—all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY MODERATE AND PRICES LOWER.

Generally Holding Off for the Government Report—Wheat at the Close Was Weak, but on the Curb Higher—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Dull and Easy—Cotton Lower and Quiet—Coffee More Active and Firmer.

The lack of speculation in grain was due to a general desire to await the Government report, and trading was confined chiefly to local scalpers, with prices lower. Provisions were dull and barely steady. Cotton was quiet and easier, with only a local trade. Coffee was higher through foreign buying and moderate selling.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81¼@	81¾
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.75 @	3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.30 @	5.30
Beef, family	9.50 @	11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5⅜@	5½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	10¾
Copper, lake	10.75 @	..
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and gained ⅛@¼c, with the West, fell ⅛@⅜c on local realizing, rallied ⅛c, and closed firm at ⅛c advance to ⅜c decline, with trading less active and speculators holding off for the Government report, which showed the condition at 77 7-10 against 84 3-10 last year, or a decrease of 4 3-10 per cent. and caused an advance of 1c on the curb. ....Spot was held firmly at ⅛c advance, with a fair demand; sales, 312,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 2¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 3c over May, free on board, afloat, and 88,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms; the trade bought 200,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Spring at 1⅝c over May, store....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, spot, at 1¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and to arrive at 5c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5½c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 56,064 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 66,173 bushels; exports, 1,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 13,027 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were firm and unchanged, with only a light local trade....Spot was firm and, scarce, with a moderate business; sales, 41,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels to arrive, mixed for export, on private terms; the trade bought 8,000 bushels steamer and ungraded white at 40c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 40c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 40c, elevator; 12,000 bushels No. 2 white, to arrive, at 39½c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels ungraded white at 40c, elevator....Receipts, 4,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 59,868 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,989 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 7,036 bushels.

OATS—Contracts had a very light call, and were generally unchanged....Spot were ¼c higher, and in fair export demand; shippers bought 30,000 bushels No. 2 mixed and 25,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, on private terms....Sales, 83,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25@26½c; track white, 26@29c for 27,000 bushels....Receipts, 100,800 bushels; exports, 95,442 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	10,000	74⅞@75 1-16	74⅞
May	1,915,000	72⅛@73 5-16	72⅝
June	....	@..	71⅞
July	1,885,000	71⅝@72½	71⅞
September	35,000	71½@72⅛	71⅝
December	95,000	73⅜@73⅞	73⅝
Total	3,940,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	10,000	37 @..	37
May	35,000 35	15-16@36	36
July	30,000	36⅞@37	36⅞
August	5,000	37⅝@..	37⅝
September	10,000	38 @38⅛	38
Total	150,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	24¾@..	24¾
No. 2 white—			
May	....	.. @..	25¾
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Demand moderate, as jobbers have fair supplies and prices generally firm. Sales, 14,000 bbls, mainly city mills....Arrivals, 5,040 bbls and 1,660 sacks; exports, 645 bbls and 14,974 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,661 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and steady at $2.65@$2.95.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firmer and more active. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.80; cut, $2.25@$3.40; ground, $2.85@$2.90. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.85@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—A remarkably dull situation prevailed, and the feeling was rather weak. There were offers to sell prime yellow at 25½c, and the open bidding was not above 25c. There was but little doubt that material business was possible at 25c, and perhaps 25½c would have been paid for moderate quantities, with the inquiry from exporters more special than general. Good off yellow was scarce and nominal. The South had not changed its views, and was holding steadily the recent line of prices. The receipts here continued small and indicated the disposition of the mills overselling. It was hard to get here more than small lots of crude, which was held relatively firm as compared with refined, and 21½c would have been paid for it....LINSEED OIL was at steady prices; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in moderate demand; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 10.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed at $1.20; Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The dealings all around in cash and options were again dull, while, after slight changes to better prices, there were weak markets at essentially the prices of the night before. Inquiry in New-York from exporters was especially tame. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 12,000 head.

LARD—Was slow at the West, where prices varied only 2½@5 points, and closed slightly easier than Thursday, with April at 5.02½c; May at 5.07½c asked; July was at 5.20@5.22½c, closing at 5.20c bid; September at 5.32½@5.37½c, closing at 5.35c. Here there was no demand of consequence; cash was nominal at 5.00c, the best open bid was 5.25c.) Sale of 500 tcs, cost and freight, for Liverpool, on private terms. May option nominal, 5.35c. City steam was easy with 4.85c bid from the refiners and 4.90c asked; sales of 150 tcs for Cuba and 250 tcs for the United Kingdom on private terms....Refined was dull; Continent, 5.60c; South American, 6c; compound, 4⅝@4¾c.

PORK—The exporters were slow buyers, taking 200 bbls mess at easy prices, while 225 bbls family mess were sold on private terms. The West was down 7½@10c, to rally 22½@25c, but becoming easy again and closing only 2½@5c above Thursday, with April closing at 8.47½c nominal; May was at $8.40@$8.65, closing at $8.52½@$8.55; July at $8.62½@$8.85, closing at $8.75 asked....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10@$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.25@$10.50; short clear, $11@$12.

CUTMEATS—Demands were slow, but the cutters were not pressing business to admit of declines; a carload of skinned hams was sold in Chicago at 8c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5½c; pickled hams, 8⅜@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—The short rib dealings were light, with at the West 7½@10 points decline, followed by a reaction of 5 points, where April closed at 4.50c nominal; May was at 4.50@4.57½c, closing at 4.55c asked; July at 4.62½@4.70c, closing at 4.67½c bid.

BEEF—Demands were moderate at easy prices. ....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trade demands were slack. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were held firmly, without further change in prices....Bacon at 5⅛c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5½c, 120 lb at 5⅝c, pigs at 5⅝@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 48,100 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; lower; $3.40@$4; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,023 head; quiet; $3.25@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,687 head; lower; $3.40@$3.80. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $3.70@$3.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3.45@$3.65. Cleveland—Receipts, 1,400 head. Clinton and light averaged $4.00@$4.10.

TALLOW—There was a sale of 75 hhds city, special brand, at 3 11-16c, and 250 hhds were taken in, chiefly on the usual weekly contracts, at 3 21-32c. The London sale was dull and at slight decline. For country made a slow inquiry and easy prices; sales of 70,000 lb at 3½@3⅝c for good and prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine an inactive market, with sellers at 4 9-16c, and 4½c bid. In lard stearine a dull trading and 6c quoted nominal for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active on local account, with prices unchanged to 10 points higher, with Europe. Havre was steady at partly ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@⅛ pfennig gain.... Spot Rio steady, but dull, at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 2,000 bags of Maracaibo, 600 bags of Caracas, 300 bags of Savanilla, and 250 bags of Porto Cabello on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at $12.90; June, 250 bags at $12.50; July, 750 bags at $12.15; September, 500 bags at $11.25; March, 1,250 bags at $10.45; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 750 bags at $12.95, 1,000 bags at $13, 750 bags at $12.95, and 3,750 bags at $12.90; June, 250 bags at $12.50 and 1,250 bags at $12.45; July, 500 bags at $12.15 and 250 bags at $12.10; September, 2,250 bags at $11.25, 1,000 bags at $11.25, 500 bags at $11.15, and 250 bags at $11.20; October, 500 bags at $11.10; December, 250 bags at $10.75 and 250 bags at $10.70; total, 13,500 bags. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 250 bags of December for October; 170 points paid to exchange 250 bags of September for May; 225 points paid to exchange 250 bags of December for May, and 55 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags of December for September; total for day, 20,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, $10.45@$10.55; February, $10.40@$10.50; March, $10.35@$10.45; April, $13.05@$13.15; May, $12.90@$12.95; June, $12.40@$12.60; July, $12.05@$12.15; August, $11.55@$11.60; September, $11.15@$11.20; October, $11@$11.05; November, $10.70@$10.80; December, $10.60@$10.65.

COTTON.

Contracts continued quiet and lost 3@4 points, with Liverpool, while the principal trading was by local scalpers....Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 384 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	7.61@7.62	7.63	7.58	1,000
May	7.63@7.64	7.65	7.60	22,600
June	7.62@7.63	7.65	7.60	9,600
July	7.64@7.65	7.67	7.63	6,900
August	7.64@7.65	7.67	7.63	21,200
September	7.31@7.33	7.35	7.30	200
October	7.22@7.23	7.25	7.22	1,400
November	7.14@7.15	7.17	7.15	4,300
December	7.17@7.18	7.19	7.17	4,100
January	7.22@7.23	7.25	7.23	1,800
Total				73,700

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 8,203 bales, against 10,717 bales

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Some Dwellings, Flats, Business Property and Lots Are Sold.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold, for John C. Platt, one of the row of five-story American basement Colonial dwellings, on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 102.2; for Charlotte L. Appleton, the three-story marble-front dwelling 143 East Thirty-eighth Street, 16 by 94, and for Mary C. Drisler, to F. T. Murphy, the four-story brownstone dwelling 83 East Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 75. They have also resold the dwelling at 143 East Thirty-eighth Street to Mary C. Drisler.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, to Mrs. Caroline W. Astor, at about $50,000, the five-story and cellar brick building 257 Pearl Street, 25 by 112. It is leased for five years at $3,000 per year.

Messrs. Friend & Goodman, who recently bought the eight lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, have resold the four at the corner at $50,000.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold, at $27,500, for Adam Helmerich, the five-story flat, with store, 2,169 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 77 by 99.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for Stephen Marshall, at $15,000, the plot 137 by 100 at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue; and, for William B. Strauss, to W. H. Dewndo, at $2,500, the lot 30 by 100 on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Mr. Charles Buek has sold, to George Clinton Batcheller, at $70,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 237 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Julius Friend has leased, for John Kellar, to E. Rosenfeld & Co. of Baltimore, for a term of years, the store and basement in the fire-proof building now being completed at 722 Broadway.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers and Jacob Hirsh have sold, at about $27,000, the five-story flat 50 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11.

Mr. George F. Dominick is the purchaser of the Holy Trinity Church property, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, extending to Forty-third Street.

Mr. Thomas R. White, who bought the property at 95 and 97 Liberty Street of the New-York Realty Company has filed plans for a twelve-story brick office building, to be erected on the site.

The property at 174 Wooster Street, 23 by 100, which was reported sold for the Messrs. Rosenblatt last week, has been resold to H. B. Silliman, who will tear down the old buildings and erect a business structure in their stead.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $5,487.67, to Edward W. Fox, a party in interest, the plot 50 by 120.38 by 50 by 112.2, on the south side of the Southern Boulevard, 175 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty Street, a twelve-story brick office building, by Thomas R. White of 7 Lenox Avenue, owner; cost, $250,000.

Nos. 29 to 33 East Nineteenth Street, an eight-story brick store and office building, by Harvey Chaffie of 365 West Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $250,000.

Nos. 58 to 62 North Moore Street, a six-story brick store and lofts, by the congregation of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; cost, $80,000.

Marion Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Rosa Place, three two-story frame dwellings, by Charles A. Soteldo, owner; cost, $7,500.

Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southeast corner, five two-story frame dwellings, and one three-story frame dwelling and store, by Edward G. Williams of 972 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Villa Avenue, 288 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, for a one-story and loft frame stable, by Felix Grimley of 157 East Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $700.

McComb's Dam Road, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a one-story frame workshop, by Francis McKiernan, owner; cost, $500.

Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a one-story frame shed, by George Vogler of 456 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 44 feet east of Robbins Avenue, a two-story frame stable, by same owner; cost, $300.

Morris Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a four-story brick flat; also, Morris Avenue, west side, 70 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, three four-story brick flats, by Charles Edgar and Edward Bissinger of 670 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owners; cost, $72,000.

Nos. 2,290 and 2,292 Seventh Avenue, by Charles M. Martin of the Empire Hotel, alterations to the three-story brick dwellings and stores; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 866 and 868 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, by Minnie C. Kelso of Flushing, L. I., owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick factory; cost, $800.

Tryon Row, (Park Row and Centre Street,) by The New-York Staats-Zeitung, alterations to a five-story brick office and factory; cost, $2,000.

No. 88 Clinton Street, by Martin Grossman of 115 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $3,000.

No. 22 Beekman Street, by the estate of Thomas McCarthy of 69 West Fifty-second Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 2,282 and 2,284 Third Avenue, by Robert J. Brown of 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to three three-story brick dwellings and stores; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 10.

23D ST, 245 East; Hulda Wittner and husband to John L. Boggs $2
LENOX AV and 115th St, s e corner, 50.5x 44.10x irregular; John E. Marsh and another, executors of Ralph Marsh, to Philip Braender 21,500
77TH ST, 157 West; Edwin W. Taylor to Anna F. Flynn 100
41TH ST, 53 West; William R. Baldwin to Jacques R. Simon 1
AME PROPERTY; Irene M. Baldwin to William L. Dailey 47,250
77H ST, 157 West; James B. Gillie and wife to Edwin W. Taylor 100
1ST ST, 220 East; Catharine Frech to Catharine Frech, as executrix, &c., of John A. Frech, deceased 27,000
1ST ST, same property; Francis McMulkin and wife to Catharine Frech 13,000
1ST ST, 234 East; same to same 14,000
ISLAND PLACE, 19 to 27 West Tremont Ave, 25x100; Helen M. Craighead to John P. Craighead ..... nom
LOT 179, map of Arden property; William A. Woodworth, referee, to Maria S. Pollock 200
BURKE AV, w s, 94.11 ft n of Wall Place, 50x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Edward H. Power 800
BROOK AV, w s, 100.1 ft s of 163d St, 54.2x62.3, to Port Morris Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad ..... x53.6 x67.2; Emil Goldner to Louisa Goldner 32,000
MULBERRY ST, e s, 80.8 ft s of Cross St, 27.9x0x25x88, and other property, indefinite; Flora Marks to John B. Pelrano 54,000
BRISTOW St, w s, 165 ft e of Jennings St, 20x100; Rose Robin to Marie R. Emra 1
83D ST, n s, 270 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Augustus T. Gillender and wife to Charles G. Shipp 37,500
70TH ST, s s, 484.6 ft w of West End Av, 28.4x100.5xirregular; Joseph E. Weed to Albert E. Scott 1
ORCHARD ST and Sylvan Av, s w corner, 25.9x100x25x—; Fannie E. Lawrence to Catherine Donnelly 1
CENTRE LINE, 119th and 120th Sts, 175 ft e of 7th Av, runs e 50 ft by n 19.5 ft to centre line of Harlem Creekx50x19.1; Lewis J. Phillips to Victor Bucki 1
69TH ST, 252 West; Margaretha Card and husband to Mary L. Fisk 1
77TH ST, 159 to 165 West; Lydia A. Bliss to Charles F. Richards 100
CHERRY ST, 419½; William J. Nicklas to Frederick Sackett 1
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32; Samuel Hirsh and wife to Thomas W. Murray 1
77TH ST, 159 to 165 West; James B. Gillie and wife to Lydia A. Bliss 100
WEST BROADWAY, 144, 146, and 148; William J. Van Pelt, Jr., and wife to New-York Wool Warehouse Company 1
LUDLOW ST, 56; Joseph E. O'Brien and another, executors, to Albert Hochster 29,625
HUBERT ST, s s, 60 ft e of Collister St, 20x87; Charles B. Cosse to Elias Kempner 100
BEACH ST, 3 and 9; Frederick S. Parker to the New-York Wool Warehouse Company 1
BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Sophie Goff to Charles F. White 1
BROOME ST, 35; John L. Boggs to Huld Wittner 2
HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95 Warren E. Dennis and wife to Wesley C. Bush 1
13TH ST, 410 West; Grosvenor S. Hubbard to William E. Booth 1
137TH ST, s s, 101.10 ft w of 9th Av, 18.10x103.3; Henrietta M. De Ruyter and others to same 1
GRAND ST, n e corner of Tompkins St, 150x irregular; Mary Garvey and others to Duane R. M. Stelle and others 1
14TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Broadway, 24.9x 118.8x26.6x109.5; William S. Johnson to the Broadway Improvement Company, 1-5 part 29,000
SAME PROPERTY; Mary S. Furniss and another to same, 1-5 part 29,000
SAME PROPERTY; Laura C. Camidge and another to same, 1-5 part 29,000
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Sanderson and wife to same, 1-5 part 29,000
SAME PROPERTY; Helen Elarn to same, 1-5 part 29,000
142D ST, n s, 200.6 ft e of College Av, 25.4x101; Anna Yager and others to William F. Stanley 3
169TH ST, s e s, 78.1 ft n w of Stebbins Av, 25x106.6x25.5x105.3; Lyman Tiffany and wife to Elvira A. Johnson 1
2D AV, s e s, 101 ft n e of Houston St, 34.8x irregular; Charles Meyer and others to Robert H. Ernest 1
SAME PROPERTY; Robert H. Ernest to Charles Meyer and another 1
70TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 74.9x100.5; Harvey E. Fisk and wife to Walter E. Thompson 100
INTERIOR LOT, centre line 69th and 70th Sts, 125 ft e of West End Av, and 85 ft s of 70th St, runs n 15x e 25; Walter E. Thompson and wife to Mary L. Fisk 1
INTERIOR LOT, centre line 68th and 70th Sts, 150 ft e of West End Av, runs n 15x e 25.3; same to the Riverside Association 1
143TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 320 ft to Convent Av x99.11; Charles F. Richards to James B. Gillie 1
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Guinet and wife to same 100
MADISON AV, 102 to 108; Robert and Ogden Goelet and wives to Elbridge T. Gerry 1
BOULEVARD, w s, being Lot 978, map of Trinity Church Cemetery; same to same 1
28TH ST, 7 East, and rear part of 10 East 29th St; same to same 1
86TH ST, n s, 316.6 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Mary C. Umberfield and wife to Maria L. Ewen 100
70TH ST, 259 West; James O'Brien and wife to Charles L. Leonon 24,500
71ST, n s, 270 ft e of West End Av, 18x92.2; Margaret A. Roberts to John J. Mooney 1
9TH AV, 582 to 588, and 358 and 363 West 42d St; James H. Smith, as executor, to John Hughson and others 144,800
65TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of 1st Av, 27x 100.5; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Edward R. De Grove 18,000
65TH ST, n s, 173 ft w of 1st Av, 27x 100.11; Mitchell Valentine to Charles Ast 14,500
EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; John P. Craighead and wife to Asa H. Roath 10
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x120.4; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Louis J. McKenna 2,750
MADISON AV, w s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to John E. Simons 1,000
2D AV, 2,166; Elizabeth F. Croker and another to Maria I. McCann 1
115TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.11; Solomon Seck and wife to Moses Ehrenreich and another 1
WEST END AV, 695; William J. Nicklass to Morris D. Stevens 1
131ST ST, s s, 1918 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Annie E. Valentine to John Russell 12,250
131ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Moses Ehrenreich and others to William Short 1
116TH ST, 315 West; Eliza J. Hayes to Walter N. Wood 27,500
148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 50x98.11; Joseph L. O'Brien and another, executors, to William T. Lahey 14,000
183D ST, s s, 172 w of Amsterdam Av, 97.1x104.11x97.5x104.11; same to Carl Ernst 13,300
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 172d St, 100x121.3x94.6x88.6; John R. Vandercoort to Louis E. Hill 1,600
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 173d St, 104.10x171.3x100x200; John R. Vandervoort to Clifford S. Turner 2,800

Recorded Leases.

APPELL, Jacob, to Martin Seedorf; 203 10th Av, n w corner of 22d St, 5 years. $4,100
BENZIG, John J., to Peter J. Goudey; 2,173 8th Av, 3 years ..... 540 to 600
BÜTTENWEISER, Joseph L., to Silverman & Co.; 138 and 140 West 14th St, 5 years 3,500
SAME to same; 142 and 144 West 14th St, 5 years 5,000
DRUCKER, Ephraim, to William Hartkopf; 339 West Broadway, 11 years 7 months 1,200
GUDWITZKI, Harris, to Max Kalter; 81 Essex St, 3 years 840
HOLL, George, to Gustav J. Dohrenwend and another; 134 1st Av, 5 years 1,440
MEYER, Charles, and another to Adolph Seelig; 10 and 12 2d Av, 5 years 2,100
MAGINN, Fanny, to Bernard Flood; 1,064 3d Av, 5 years 3,300
SINNE, Edward H., to John Downey; 607 3d Av, 3 years 900
TRAVIS, Mary E., to Patrick Brady and another; 561 3d Av, n e corner of 37th St, 3 years 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

AST, Charles, to Mitchell Valentine; n s of 112th St, between 5th and Lenox Avs, 1 year $12,500
ARONOWITZ, Paulina, to Joseph H. Jackson; s s of Monroe St, at Mechanics' Alley, 30 days 1,000
BRAENDER, Philip, to executors of Rolph Marsh, deceased; s e corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 2 years 18,000
BOOTH, William E., to Mary H. Meyer, trustee; 410 and 412 West 13th St, 3 years 50,000
SAME to Henrietta M. De Ruyter and Oliver E. Cromwell; same property, 3 years 2,000
BOTTY, Katy and Frederick A., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 10,000
ELEBASH, Clarence S., and wife to Henry Richenbach; s s of 190th St, 50 ft w of Irving Place, 2 years 3,500
ERNST, Carl, to executors of Maurice O'Brien; s s of 183d St, 172.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 4,000
FLYNN, Anna T., to James B. Gillie; n s of 77th St, 157 West, 2 years 4,250
FRECH, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 220 East 31st St, 3 years 7,000
SAME to same; 224 East 31st St, 5 years. 7,000
GROSSMAN, Julius, Jr., and wife to George B. Abbott, Public Administrator; s s of 7th Av, 126.10 ft s of 168th St, 5 years 3,175
GRUNHUT, Rachel G., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of Clinton Place, 206.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, (three mortgages) 70,000
HOCHSTER, Albert, to the East River Savings Institution; e s of Ludlow St, 75 ft s of Grand St, 3 years 15,000
HALLAHAN, Warren J., to Grace A. Hallahan; n e corner of Monroe Av and Gray St, 1-5 part, 6 months 200
HEGNER, Adam, and wife and others to Friedrich Seibel; w s of Avenue A, 45 ft s of 87th St, 3 years 1,000
HOCHSTER, Albert, to Marx Reiss; 56 Ludlow St, 1 year 4,000
JOHANSEN, Frederick O., and wife to Catharine M. Scott; n s of 84th St, 173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 4,000
KNAUSS, Elizabeth F., to John J. Bell and Bernard J. Lenahan; s e corner of Prospect and Leggett Avs, 6 months 3,500
SAPONE, Francesca, to Michael Del Gindice; w s of Arthur Av, 200 ft s of 187th St, 1 month 625
LAHEY, Thomas P., and executors of Maurice O'Brien, deceased; n s of 148th St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 5,022
LOWEN, Charles, and wife to George Young; n e corner of Boulevard and 69th St, 3 years 130,000
LESE, Louis, and Morris Goldstein to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 86 Columbia St, 4 years 20,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 20,000
MULLER, Catharine, to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 11th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 11,000
NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE, COMPANY, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 3 to 9 Beach St, 144 to 150 West Broadway, and 1 to 5 St. John's Lane, 15 months. 600,000
PYLE, James T., and others to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York, 121 to 135 Charlton St, and 534 to 540 Washington St, 5 years 275,000
PRICE, Charles R., and wife to Amanda Clark, n s of 55th St, 197.1 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years and demand 2,000
POWER, Edward H., to Land Company B of Edenwald, w s of Burke Av, 94.11 ft n of Wall Place, 1 year 500
ROTHSCHILD, Alonzo, and wife to Adolphe Openhym and others, trustees, &c., 386 Manhattan Av, 3 years 25,000
SAME to Emil L. Boas, 388 Manhattan Av, 3 years 25,000
STORY, Jennie E., D., to the Bowery Savings Bank, 51 West 33d St, 1 year.. 20,000
SCHAEFFEL, Katherine, and husband to Christiana Kohlhaas, e s of Mott Av, 25 ft n of lands of Edward Richards, installments 3,000
SCOTT, William, and wife to Emil Gabler and others, executors, &c., of Ernest Gabler, s s of 85th St, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 22,000
SHERMAN, Henry H., to Josephine Schmid, 1,388 Lexington Av, 3 years.. 10,000
SMITH, Fitzhugh, and wife to Alfred Thayssen, 769 Greenwich St, and 98 Bank St, 2 years 2,500
TAYLOR, Edwin W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 157 West 77th St, 3 years 17,000
WEISS, Jacob, to George Schard; — ft n of 122d St, 45.6 ft w of 122d St, 5 years.. 5,000
WIRTH, Charles, and wife to Henry Rothschild; n s of 141st St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, runs n, 99.11 ft x w, to Edgecomb Av x s w to 141st St, 1 year 20,000
ZEIMER, Emma, to Philip Walter; s w corner of Lexington Av and 65th St, 1 year 6,000
WILLS, Charles T., to Augustus T. Gillender; n s of 83d St, 270 ft w of Central Park West, demand 12,500
SACKETT, Frederick, to the Bradley & Currier Company (Limited) 419½ Cherry St, 1 year 7,500
MULHARE, Thomas, to Henry Steers, as guardian; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft s of 146th St, 3 years 16,000
MURRAY, Thomas W., to Samuel Hirsh; 32 University Place, 1 year 16,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 20,000
BLISS, Lydia A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155 West 77th St, 1 year. 14,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and others to George F. Cornell; s s of 40th St, 120 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 9,000
THOMPSON, Walter E., and wife to Hubert Van Wagenen; s s of 70th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, demand 50,000
BLACK, Alexander G., and wife to Corn Exchange Bank; s e corner of Mott Av and 158th St, 3 years 30,000
JOHNSON, Elvira A., to Susan B. Hutchinson; s e s of 169th St, 78 ft n w of Stebbins Av, 3 years 900
LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan; w s of Slyvan Pl, 300 ft n of Oxford Place, 3 years 2,068
EMRA, Marie R., to George F. Bristow; w s of Bristow St, 165 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years 100
CIMILLO, Felice, and wife to Eleonore Helderman; e s of Arthur Av, 254 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year 200
SAME to Franz Thormann; same property, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEUERMANN, Bertha L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $3,000
BERNHEIMER, Simon, to Elizabeth Rankin 16,310
DICK, Robert, to Solomon Moses 3,500
FRIED, Minna, to Isabella Dore 1,000
GILLIE, James B., to Joseph Guinet 3,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Daniel Robert 20,089
SAME to August Limbert, trustee, &c., of Frederick C. Gebhard 23,000
MOORHOUSE, Mary T., to Pauline Myers and others 12,500
OTTENBERG, Herman, to Jacob Heidenheim 6,500
O'NEILL, Patrick, to Helen A. Muller ... 2,000
ROTHSCHILD, Alonzo, to Emil L. Boas. 1
RINSCHLER, Anton, to William H. Payne, (two assignments) 12,000
ROUSSEL, J. N., executor of William Devlin, to Henry B. Cochen, (two assignments) 10,000
ROSENBAUM, Henry C., to Camilla Rosenbaum 18,000
STEWART, James R., to Henry S. Bowron 10,000
THE TRUSTEES of the Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church of New-Jersey to Isaac V. Brokaw 90,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the United States Savings Bank 14,044
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New-York 16,000
SAME to Williford Dayton, trustee of John Dayton 3,000
SAME to Mary A. McCoy 10,000
VOORHEES, Charles H., and others, general guardians of Mary G. Voorhees, to Ethel H. McCormack 5,000
WENTZ, James M., to the trustees of Joseph H. Weller estate 1

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 128th St, (2,135 Lexington Av,) 20x50; Department of Buildings, City of New-York, against William Tubridy and John E. Kehoe, trustees, &c., (violation.)
30TH ST, 11 and 13 East; same against Alice P. Butman and others, (violation.)
47TH ST, 617 and 619 West; William Wetterer against Dietrich Grieme and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CROSBY ST, 45 and 47; William Alyea and Orlando D. Hughes against Edward Judson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
MANHATTAN AV w s, 18.5 ft n of 120th St, 15x80; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Lillie E. Henderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 103d St, 45x 76; Department of Buildings against Robert Dick, (violation.)
BLOCK BOUNDED BY 12TH AV., 131ST ST., land of Hudson River Railroad Company, 130th St, and Manhattan St; Jacob Ruppert against William Sheehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
DIVISION ST, 164; Morris Brill against John J. McAdams and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
95TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.8; Lottie Baerleln against Elias Einstein, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

103D ST, 22 and 24 East; Charles Weinstein against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor $1,336
BROADWAY, 1,410; Hopkins & Co. against Richard F. Bixby, owner; Gustav A. Anderson, contractor 38
WEST BROADWAY, 495; same against Cornelius F. Kingsland, owner; Gustav A. Anderson, contractor 21
FRANKLIN AV, 1,407 to 1,411; James D. Sterling against Richard M. Christiansen, owner; William Henderson and another, contractors 36
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 134th St, 100x100; Jersey City Galvanizing Company against Charles P. Taber, owner; Simeon Gorton, contractor 139

COLOR LINE IS DRAWN.

Complaints Against the State Superintendent of Buildings.

A correspondent has written to THE NEW-YORK TIMES complaining that discrimination has been exercised toward colored men in the matter of appointments by Frederick Easton, State Superintendent of Public Buildings. Stress is laid on the treatment meted out to William G. Harris, Post Commander and founder of Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 235, G. A. R., this city.

Harris, it is claimed, was instructed to appear before the State Superintendent to qualify. The discovery that he was a colored man followed, and the appointment was recalled. The post hitherto had been held by white men. He received the place of porter in the State Department. His post protested to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, but without avail. Friends of Harris claim that Mr. Easton replied that the place of orderly for porter was for white men. The colored veterans met at Saratoga Springs Aug. 15 last and adopted resolutions denouncing Mr. Easton for his alleged discrimination. The next day, so the correspondent asserts, Veteran Harris was informed by Mr. Easton that it would be necessary for him to pass a civil service examination to qualify as orderly. Shortly afterward he received a copy of the act of the State Civil Service Board, passed April 19, stating the position of orderly had been placed in Schedule B, civil service rules, while, as a matter of fact, his appointment had dated from Feb. 21 of the same year. Herein, it is asserted, was the duplicity. The day of the Saratoga meeting he was discharged and has not been reinstated.

The correspondent asserts that only the minor positions are awarded to colored people by the Republicans.

Ex-Gov. Pennoyer for Mayor.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The delegates of the People's Party in their City Convention unanimously declared for Sylvester Pennoyer as their candidate for Mayor. Mr. Pennoyer had previously signified to the delegates his willingness to accept the nomination. Mr. Pennoyer's name was greeted with cheers and enthusiastic applause, and the vote of the delegates was cast for him heartily, mously.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—United Dressed Beef Company of New-York; capital, $300,000; Directors—Lewis Samuel, Isaac Blumenthal, David Odelsdorfer, Adolph Edelmuth, Lewis A. London, Morris Solinger, George Strauss, Jacob Israelson, and Lemuel Samuels of New-York City.

—Barcalo & Boll Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, to manufacture brass and iron bedsteads; capital, $30,000; Directors—E. J. Barcalo, U. L. Candell, and J. W. Shannon of Buffalo, and C. S. Boll and Charles Simmons of Harrisburg, Pa.

—Bergen Beach Light and Power Company of New-York City, to light Bergen Beach; capital, $25,000; Directors—Van Wyck Rossiter of Nyack, H. H. Porter, Jr., of Lawrence, Queens County, and Frederick Giblin of Brooklyn.

—Butler Real Estate Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. L. Longnecker, Joseph Bork, S. C. Frank, Henry Eaton, Charles Shafer, and W. B. Hobert of Buffalo.

—Decatur Improvement Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital, $30,000; Directors—John Otto, Jr., and W. E. Otto of Buffalo.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, and to same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?

Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS . . . . . $1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—An exceptionally well-built house, with entirely new sanitary plumbing, in a quiet, first-class neighborhood, and in convenient distance from all the ferries and the bridge. For terms, &c., apply to H. S., Box 170 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale—Within two miles of the Post Office, in Pittsfield, Mass., in a charming location, a Country Place, with about 36 acres of land; a nice, roomy, old-style house, with ten-foot hall through the centre; good barns; excellent water, windmill, &c.; everything in good shape; other country residences, with refined people near; price low. For further particulars, address H. W. PARTRIDGE, Real Estate, Bonds, and Mortgages, Pittsfield, Mass. Farms for sale.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

Ridgefield, N.J.

On Northern R. R. (Erie Depot) ten miles from N. Y. New houses, all improvements; 8 or 9 rooms. For sale or to let. Rents, $25 to $40. Apply to W. L. MESEROLE, on premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cheap; Elizabeth, N. J.; dwelling house; 12 rooms, laundry, bathroom, butler's pantry; built by owner for own occupancy; best and most fashionable location; five minutes from station; 45 trains daily; tram passes door. ABRAHAM MILLS, the Wool Exchange.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

APARTMENT HOUSE.

(between 49th and 50th Sts.)

Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises; or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

A HANDSOME

BACHELOR APARTMENT,

576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to Janitor.

A.—Herbert, 104 & 106 East 81st St.
NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK, and N. W. Cor. Lex. Av. and 44th St.
First Floors and Corner, Suitable for Doctors.
First-class Apartments; steam heat; coal and wood; uniformed hall boys; elevators; all improvements; also 110 and 112 East 47th St., seven rooms and bath; all bright, sunny, and pleasant; moderate rents.
Apply on premises, or offices of O'REILLY BROTHERS' NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
121 East 44th St., corner of Lexington Av., or 258 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 123d St.

THE BROCKHOLST, NO. 101 WEST 85TH ST.
Elegant apartment hotel; suites of 8 to 8 rooms, steam heated; elevator; excellent service; café attached to building; inspection invited. Apply to Superintendent, premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. —A.
Light, well-ventilated flats, at reasonable rents. Apply on premises, 402 West 55th St.
Apply on premises, or to J. E. Whitaker, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARK AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE J. AULD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street ninety feet, thence northerly, and parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence easterly, along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street ninety feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly line of Park Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, March 17th, 1896. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 30th, 1896, at the same hour and place. Dated New-York, April 9th, 1896. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

FOURTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Edgar Logan as surviving substituted Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Thomas E. Davis, deceased, plaintiff, against M. Elizabeth Alderdice and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 16th day of March, in the year 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in the said judgment, will sell at public auction,